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PADUCAH DAILY REGISTER.

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PADUCAH, KY., THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 7, 1907

VOL. 123, NUMBER 244

"I'LL FIND AND KILL THAT BEFORE DAYLIGHT"

SAID STANFORD WHITE A
SHORT TIME BEFORE
THE MURDER

DOORKEEPER TELLS OF
SENSATIONAL THREAT

MADE BY WHITE AGAINST
THAW AS HE PULLED
PISTOL

The Defense Will Hereafter Be
Directed by Lawyer Delmas.

New York, February 6.—Interest in the Thaw case today centered in the maneuvers of the council for the defense, who at the end of yesterday's proceedings had an earnest consultation among themselves as to the future conduct of the case.

It then became known that Mr. Delmas was to assume charge of the case, which was handled yesterday by Mr. Gleason. It was said Mr. Delmas had delivered an ultimatum that he would withdraw, from the case unless given a free hand in conducting the fight for Thaw's life.

Mr. Jerome said he would withdraw his objection to the introduction of evidence tending to show insanity in collateral branches of the Thaw family provided certain questions asked the witnesses offered yesterday were withdrawn.

"We withdraw the questions," said Mr. Delmas, "and we will go over the matter again."

Boman Recalled.
Mr. Delmas then directed that Benjamin Boman, whose testimony had been excluded yesterday, be recalled.

Boman said that in 190 he was a doorkeeper at the Garden Theatre. "Did you know Stanford White?" "Yes."

"And Harry Thaw?" "Yes."

"Did you ever hear Stanford White make threats against the life of any person?" "Yes."

Mr. Jerome objected to this, saying he was not assured the defense was to be one of self-defense.

Mr. Delmas declared that every defense the law allows was to be taken advantage of.

Mr. Jerome withdrew his objection.

White's Threat.
"A few nights after Christmas," the witness resumed, "Stanford White came up to me after the show and wanted to know if Miss Nisbit had gone home. I told him she had. He replied: 'You are a liar.' I told him to go back on the stage and see for himself."

"When he returned and as he passed me he pulled a pistol from his pocket and muttered: 'I'll find and kill that — before daylight.'"

The witness stated the vile name he said White had applied to the man whose life he had threatened in a loud voice.

"Did you communicate this threat to anyone?" asked Mr. Delmas.

"Yes, I told a detective sergeant."

"I object to that," said Mr. Jerome.

"Did you communicate the threat to this defendant?" asked Mr. Delmas.

"Yes, I met him on Fifth Avenue and told him I wanted to speak to him regarding Miss Nisbit. I then told him of the incident at the theatre and of White's threat."

"What was Mr. White's condition when he made the threat?"

"He was black in the face with anger."

Answer Stricken Out.
District Attorney Jerome asked that the answer be stricken out as improper, and the court so ordered.

"What was Mr. White's manner?" asked Mr. Delmas.

"He was very angry."

"You may take the witness," remarked Thaw's counsel to the District Attorney and the cross examination was begun.

At the conclusion of Boman's direct examination Justice Fitzgerald said: "If there is any person in the court room whose sense of propriety would be offended by the testimony of this witness the court will give them an opportunity now to withdraw."

"We must ask the court to bear with us in bringing out this testimony," explained Mr. Delmas, "but it is essential."

"It is perfectly right and proper," Justice Fitzgerald quickly assured the lawyer. "There are ladies here, however, and I think they should be given an opportunity to withdraw if they so desire."

The Countess of Yarmouth and Mrs. George L. Carnegie quickly left the room.

Mrs. Evelyn Nisbit Thaw and May MacKenzie arrived at the court-house some time after the morning session had begun.

Prisoner Liable to Fits.

Other witnesses were called to bolster up the theory of hereditary unsoundness and testimony was adduced to show that the prisoner had been liable to fits of violence for several years.

As a distinguished gentleman of a legal and analytical if somewhat sardonic turn of mind put it, "apparently the Thaw defense is to be that Thaw had sufficient provocation to justify an insane man in defending his life."

Thaw Nearing Breakdown.

To one who watched Harry Thaw from day there seems a likelihood that he will break down under the strain. He was a dismal and piteous sight this morning. His haggard face was mottled like the face of a cadaver. Everything that his gaze rested upon was hateful to it. His eyes flitted from spot to spot and finally sought refuge by turning to the floor. His eager, restive fingers worked spasmodically.

At times he leaned forward gnawing his thumb and again clutched his chin with his fingers, his mouth working. Some one brushed his chair in passing and he leaped as if touched on the raw.

So he squirmed and fidgeted, a picture of wretchedness, for more than an hour. Then it was borne in upon him that there was one person in the court room temporarily in more painful plight than himself, Dr. Wiley, who was then on the witness stand being hectoring, badgered, berated and pelted by the questions of the relentless Jerome.

It interested Thaw. Little by little he began to forget himself. Some more than usually absurd answer tickled his fancy to a chuckle. Five times later he was frankly amused by the man hunt. His face brightened into genuine animation.

Laughs at Own Witness.

He laughed broadly at the witness discomfiture and kept leaning over to whisper his appreciation into Lawyer Peabody's ear. The fact that the disastrous failure of the testimony might have an untoward effect upon his case evidently did not occur to him. At this exhibition he was purely a spectator. Later the hunted, furtive, piercing look came back to his eyes, but his reprieve of self-forgetfulness had done him a world of good, which showed in his altered appearance throughout the day.

RAILROAD YARDS.

General News Gathered From Different Departments of the Service.

Next Tuesday at Memphis delegates from the eighteen cities maintaining car repairing departments by the Illinois Central will meet and frame up the new scale of wages the car men will ask the officials of the road to grant this class of workmen for this year. At some cities car repairers and builders get paid a certain sum, while at other points the wage is different, and the carmen want the road to pay all alike at every point, just like the uniform wage for every machinist, boiler-maker, etc., employed over the entire system.

The Paducah carmen will be represented at the Memphis meeting by Mr. Quincy Wallace.

The train dispatchers in the Paducah office of the I. C. have received word from Chicago headquarters that hereafter those dispatchers receiving \$135 monthly now, will get \$150 monthly, and those now getting \$120 will be raised to \$130.

Chief Clerk Clint Gibbs of the I. C. round house is confined with illness.

CLOCK STOPPED.

Something Wrong With Time Piece of First Baptist Church.

The clock in the steeple of the First Baptist church ran down yesterday morning at 7:35 o'clock and the official tender of the city clocks will get busy today and fix it up into running order. Until an examination it cannot be ascertained whether the public timekeeper is broken, frozen or merely on a strike.

Mrs. Frank George, son and daughter, Mrs. Mary Haberlin of Osborne, Tex., have arrived to join Mr. Frank George and visit the family of Mr. Harry George of South Ninth.

QUARTERLY CONFERENCES

PRESIDING ELDER BLACKARD
HAS FINISHED HIS
FIRST ROUND.

PADUCAH BANNER DISTRICT
OF MEMPHIS CONFERENCE

NEW CHURCHES AND NEW
PARSONAGES BEING ERECTED
AT MANY PLACES.

Bandana Station Has Paid Nearly
One-half of Entire Year's
Assessments.

Rev. J. D. Blackard, presiding elder of the Paducah Methodist district has completed his first round of quarterly conferences for this conference year, with exception of the Lovelaceville circuit, which he will not visit until February 20 on account of the illness of the pastor, Rev. W. A. Clark and also the extremely bad weather.

The elder found the district in first class condition, and especially as regards the financial status of affairs, this feature being about twenty per cent in advance as compared with the first quarterly meetings of last year. The La Center circuit proves the banner one of the year thus far, having paid 29 per cent of assessments for the entire year during the first quarter, while Woodville circuit comes second, having paid 27 per cent. The banner congregation is that at Bandana on the Woodville circuit, it having payments to its credit of 46 per cent of the whole year's assessments paid during the initial quarter. The Broadway, Trimble street, Barlow, Wickliffe and Clinton stations have each paid the first quarter assessments, which is 25 per cent of what is expected during the twelve months. All other congregations have made advancements, but not equal to these mentioned.

The contract for the new parsonage for the La Center circuit has been let, and work of erecting the building begins as soon as favorable weather arrives, while the new home for the Lone Oak pastor has been finished and Rev. W. Y. Naylor has moved in.

Presiding Elder Blackard goes to Burnett's chapel on the Sedalia circuit, April 13-14 and dedicates the new church which is completed and being occupied. The ceremonies will be held while he is conducting the second quarterly conference for the congregation.

It is a source of pride for the Methodist churches in the Paducah district to learn that it has won first place now being considered the leading district in the entire Memphis conference.

Dr. Blackard is now preparing for his second quarterly meetings, which open Saturday at the Trimble street Methodist church. Sunday he finishes for that congregation, and then begins holding the gatherings on the following dates for the congregations and circuit mentioned:

City Mission, at Lebanon, February 16-17.

Mayfield Station, February 24-25.

Reedland Circuit, at Oakland, March 2.

Broadway, March 3-4.

Trimble street, March 9-10.

Briensburg Circuit, at Carmel, March 16-17.

Wingo Circuit, at Dublin, March 21-22.

Mayfield Circuit, at Spence, March 23-24.

Oak Level Circuit, at McKendree, March 29.

Farmington Circuit, at Coldwater, March 30-31.

Clinton Circuit, at Mt. Vernon, April 6-7.

Clinton Station April 7-8.

Sedalia Circuit, at Burnett's Chapel, April 13-14.

Melburn Circuit, at Palestine, April 20-21.

Bardwell Station 21-22.

Spring Hill Circuit, at New Chapel, April 27-28.

Arlington Circuit, at Arlington, April 28-29.

Woodville Circuit, at Woodville, May 4-5.

La Center Circuit, at Pleasant Hill, May 5-6.

Lovelaceville Circuit, at ———, May 11-12.

Barlow May 12-13.

The assessments for support of the ministry in the Paducah district, have

WANTS TO BE THE SUPERINTENDENT

PROFESSOR DARRAH OF UNION
CITY, TENN., WAS
HERE YESTERDAY.

IN APPLICANT TO
SUPERSEDE MR. LIEB

SUPERINTENDENT AND PRINCIPAL
SALARIES WILL
NOT BE CUT.

None of the High School Faculty
Ever Entertained Idea of
Resigning.

Professor Darrah, superintendent of the public schools at Union City, Tenn., was in Paducah yesterday and visited the local educational institutions, viewing the work done by the scholars. He is an applicant for superintendent of the schools here and has presented his credentials to the trustees, who will consider him along with the others when they elect the superintendent next month or two.

Professor Darrah is the second applicant to appear in person and seek the position, the other being Professor Steele who was here last week from Bowling Green, Ky., where he attends the state normal college. Professor Darrah gives some splendid references and makes a favorable impression upon the trustees, but nothing will be decided until the time of election.

No Salary Decrease.

A number of the trustees yesterday said that they desired to nail another of the series of falsehoods the Afternoon Sun has been constantly publishing since the first of the year in order to tear down the public schools on account of the people of the city turning the republican trustees out of the first of the year. These trustees continued in this connection, that the Sun a few days ago published that for next year the salaries of the superintendent and principals would have to be cut in order that the trustees could save as much as possible for the new building on North Twelfth street. This publication, the members say, is utterly false, as instead it is more than probable the salaries will be increased in order to get the best men possible for the places.

These trustees also said that employees of the Sun are correspondents of out-of-town papers, and sent to the latter dispatches claiming that the high school faculty was all considering resigning just because Superintendent Lieb was to be ousted and Principal Payne to resign. The instructors in the faculty have informed the board that this publication is false also, as none of them intend resigning and it was only maliciousness on part of the afternoon paper to publish that as the sheet knew that none intended giving up their places.

Resume This Morning.

The Eighth and Harrison street building will resume this morning, the furnace having been completely repaired yesterday and properly heats the building now.

Leave of Absence.

Miss Mary Bondurant of the "Cadet class," yesterday morning took charge of the room of Miss Mabel Roberts at the Franklin school building, and will teach it while the latter is away for one month recuperating her health which has been very bad of late, and the leave is taken on advice of the physician. Miss Bondurant is the bright graduate of the schools of last year.

EXPECTING WORD.

German Lutheran Church Anticipates
Hearing From Rev. Hamm Soon.

The congregation of the German Lutheran church of South Fourth St., expects to receive word by the last of this week, or first of next from Rev. Mr. Hamm, of St. Louis, who has been called to become pastor of this flock and succeed Rev. A. C. Illton, whose ill-health caused him to resign. Rev. Hamm is now in charge of a St. Louis congregation and it is hoped he will come, being a prominent and leading church worker of much force.

been raised nearly \$4,000 above last year's figures.

HEAVED A "NUT" THROUGH WINDOW

SOME CULPRIT TRIED TO HIT
MR. BURTON AT KREUTZER'S BAKERY.

BELIEVED TO BE PARTY
HE HAD TROUBLE WITH

OFFICERS RETURN FROM LEXINGTON
TODAY WHERE
THEY TOOK BOYS.

Assault Warrant Against Hal Billingsley Continued Until Saturday—Police Business.

"Crash!" went the front window of Fred Kreutzer's bakery establishment on Kentucky avenue near Second street, shortly after 6 o'clock last evening, and this was quickly followed by the attaches ducking down to miss being struck by some missile that came whizzing through the store. The smashing caused quite a deal of excitement at the time, but it died down, and an investigation showed that some culprit had thrown through the window a big piece of iron that looked like the nut from a transfer wagon axle. The window was reduced to smithereens, while the missile came near striking Mr. Burton, the bakery clerk, who was standing back a few feet from the door.

Mr. Burton had trouble with a certain negro some weeks ago, and he believes this darkey threw the huge nut at him last evening, in trying to get revenge for the prosecution of the old charge. The officers are investigating to learn the whereabouts of this suspect at the time of the incident, and will arrest him if circumstances justify.

Mr. Burton is the son of Proprietor Burton of the "Tennessee House" adjoining the bakery.

To Reform School.

Lieutenant Thomas Potter and Detectives T. J. Moore and William Baker will return today from Lexington where yesterday morning they took the following boys who were given terms in the reform school by Judge Lightfoot in the Paducah juvenile court for housebreaking: Ford Jackson, aged 13 years; Clovis Holland, aged 13 years; George Gains, aged 12 years; Bert Roberts, aged 13 years, and Harry Fletcher, aged 13 years. All got three years a piece with exception of the Roberts chap who got five years. They are the lads who broke into Les Clark's grocery on North Twelfth, Mitchell's grocery and saloon on North Tenth and Earl Dunn's drug store at Seventh and Clay. Articles were stolen from each place, the boys confessing to the theft. They were all held over to the juvenile court when tried in the police tribunal, and Judge Lightfoot gave them the sentences.

While the lieutenant is away the night force is being looked after by Roundsman Emile Gourioux.

Another Continuance.

Justice Charles Emery yesterday again continued the warrant charging Hal Billingsley with assaulting Marvin Polk, the postponement this time setting the charge over until Saturday for trial.

Polk is the son of Mr. Lon T. Polk the well known farmer of the county and some weeks ago he and Billingsley had trouble. Polk one day last week entered the Harry Allen saloon on South Third street with a crowd, who drank several rounds of whiskey and Polk then sat down by the stove where the liquor made him sick, and he got up to go out. He charges that on leaving the place the bartender, Billingsley, knocked him in the head three times with a poker.

Negro Shot on Boat.

Frank Bartlett, colored, has been brought here and placed in the marine ward of Riverside hospital for treatment of a wound received in this side, fired by Watchman Ed Lenzski of the steamer Joe Fowler. Bartlett was struck in the left side near the heart, but the bullet glanced on a rib and came out in the back. Bartlett is threatened with pneumonia. Bartlett is from Indianapolis, Ind., and three weeks ago became a cabin boy on the steamer Joe Fowler. When the boat was at Elizabethtown, Ill., en route to Paducah Tuesday afternoon, Bartlett got impatient to some one and Watchman Lenzski told him to keep out of the cabin and

AUCTION OFF THE FRATERNITY STOCK

MASONS AND ODD FELLOWS
HOLD MAMMOTH MEETING
THIS EVENING.

ONE OR OTHER BUY THE
\$12,000 CAPITALIZATION

CENTRAL LABOR BODY IN-
STALLS NEW OFFICERS
THIS EVENING.

The Red Men Will Hand in Large
Batch of New Members' Appli-
cations.

This evening at 7:30 o'clock there will open at the Fraternity building on Broadway the most interesting meeting ever held by fraternal organizations of Paducah, as during the session there will be decided who owns the handsome fraternity building, the Masonic or Odd Fellow organizations of this city. Tonight is the time for the open session to be held by all Odd Fellows and all Masons at the building's lodge room, at which time the stock of the Masonic and Odd Fellows' building company that owns the structure will be put up and auctioned off to the highest bidder, who must represent one of the lodges now owning a part of the stock. To whichever lodge offering the highest price the stock will be sold, and that body will be the sole owner hereafter. The Masonic bodies and the Odd Fellows lodges now own all the stock. \$12,000. The Masons own half the \$12,000 stock and the Odd Fellows the other half, which thereby gives each fraternity a tie vote when it comes to deciding any point. For two years the bodies have been deadlocked on the hall rent, the Odd Fellows holding five sessions for every three by the Masons. Finally the lodges decided it best to sell the entire stock to one body and whichever side offers the most for the \$12,000 capitalization tonight gets the entire control of the structure. Whoever bids in the stock also takes care of the \$45,000 mortgage bonds floated by the building owners some years ago.

Central Labor Installs.

This evening a big meeting will be held by the Central Labor body in its hall on North Fourth street, as during the session the newly elected officers will be installed as follows:

President—Charles Mosely, the machinist.

Vice-President—Charles Harton, the retail clerk.

Recording Secretary—Frank Burroughs, the musician.

Financial Secretary—J. R. Thompson, the machinist.

Treasurer—Lon Crandell, the carpenter.

Trustees—Henry Rawlins, Charles Luetermeyer and Charles White.

Red Men's Contest.

The contest among the Red Men for new members is waxing warm and vigorous and the brethren are scalping every pale face they run across and carrying in his application for membership. Tomorrow night the body meets at the lodge room on North Fourth and each side will have a stack of applications submitted to be balloted upon. The members believe they will have about 100 new ones to initiate the night the contest closes and the new members are admitted.

SUSTAINS ETOWN
SALOON LICENSE.

Appellate Court Upholds Hardin Circuit Court.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 6.—The judgment of the Hardin circuit court in a case of Larue Cofer against the city of Elizabethtown was affirmed. The court upholds an ordinance fixing a \$250 license for retailing liquor.

Miss Elizabeth Parker of Murray is visiting Mrs. C. L. Acree.

behave himself. Bartlett grabbed a plate to throw at the watchman who quickly pulled his gun and fired, the bullet sending Bartlett to the floor. The watchman then left the boat, walked up into Elizabethtown, and has not been seen since. He lives at Rose Claire, near Elizabethtown and is a well known steamboatman. Bartlett was brought on here for treatment.

ACTIVE MOVEMENT TOWARDS ENLARGING THE WHARF

CITY COMMITTEE WILL TAKE IT UP RIGHT AWAY AND SEE WHAT THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD WANTS FOR THE STRIP OF GROUND THAT WILL BE CONVERTED INTO PUBLIC WHARF PURPOSES—FOR YEARS THE PLOT OF GROUND HAS BEEN DUMPING PLACE AND AN EYESORE FOR THE COMMUNITY—IF ROAD WILL NOT SELL THE LAND WILL BE TAKEN FROM IT BY FORCE.

From every side come expressions indicating the desire of the people that the city government purchase or forcibly take by condemnation proceedings the vacant plot of ground extending from Armour's plant at First and Broadway, up First to Kentucky avenue and convert it into public wharf purposes. The lot is on the east side of First and between that thoroughfare and top of the river front levee. Quite a number of business men have spoken of the matter and are urging that this be done by the officials.

The council Monday night referred to the street committee for action the petition placed before the body by nearly all the merchants down in the business part of the city, and which petition urges that something be done towards converting this strip of ground into wharf purposes before the Illinois Central railroad sells it and new buildings are built upon it. Tonight the aldermen will confirm the councilmanic action of putting it in the hands of the street committee, and this latter body then proceed to business.

Before the war a row of buildings stood on the strip of ground seventy-five feet wide, extending from Broadway to Kentucky avenue, and between First street and the river front levee. Years ago these structures burned and the only thing left of them were the stone foundations and excavations showing where the cellars stood. Ever since then the strip of ground has been used as a sort of dumping ground, being piled up with

old rubbish, broken wagons, stacks of abandoned timber, etc.

Years ago the Illinois Central railroad bought the ground and it has lain idle since, with exception of that part the road leased to the Armour packing people, who put up their distributing depot and storage building at First and Broadway.

Paducah is growing so large that when the high water covers part of the levee there is not room enough left for the wagons and men to handle the freight on the bank, therefore the business men desire the city officials to either buy the strip of ground from the I. C. or to take it forcibly by condemnation proceedings and convert it into an addition to the public wharf, which would be enlarged to that extent. The strip is about seventy-five feet wide all the way from Broadway to Kentucky avenue.

At present the wagons can go down the levee only at Broadway and Kentucky avenue, as those are the only streets running into the levee, but with the strip of ground smoothed off and improved with cobble stones vehicles could be driven down onto or up from the levee at any point they desired between Broadway and Kentucky.

The street committee will enter into a conference with the Illinois Central to see what the road wants for the ground and then if they won't sell, the city will take the matter into the courts and condemn the ground, the laws providing that any property can be condemned and forcibly taken for public purposes.

GIVES CHILD TO A BEAR

LITTLE ONE HANDED OVER FENCE TO BLACK BRUIN BY MOTHER.

No Trace of Child or Animal Save The Footprints—Mother is Frantic.

Afton, Va., Feb. 6.—Mrs. James Ingram, wife of a young farmer of this county, arranged to go with her husband to a dance last evening. Mr. Ingram had to be away in the afternoon and it was agreed that the woman should start alone, taking her infant child with her, and meet her husband at a fence near a small patch of woods, where he would relieve her of the child and accompany her to the dance.

Mrs. Ingram started from home later than she had intended. It was dark and cold when she reached the fence. She saw dimly a figure on the other side of the fence which she took to be her husband. Calling him by name, she handed the child over, so that she could climb the fence without hindrance. When she reached the second panel and looked up she was astonished to see the figure disappearing, without a word, and taking the baby with it.

Mrs. Ingram then noticed that the figure traveled low on the ground, and not upright, like a man. Frantic with fear, she jumped to the ground and ran, screaming and calling for her husband, whom she met walking along the road.

Light was procured, an alarm given and a thorough search made, but nothing could be seen or heard of the infant. When daylight came this morning tracks of an immense bear were found leading from the fence through the woods toward the mountains. No trace has been found of the child. There is little doubt that the infant was devoured by the hungry bear, to whom it was handed in the dark by the mother.

Told By the Innocent Granger.

A Canadian correspondent of the North British Agriculturist sends his paper the following romance:

"A hard-working and thrifty young couple, in order to save hiring a harvest hand, arranged that the wife should stack while the husband drove the binder and held the baby at the same time. All went smoothly for a while till the binder happened to bump over a large stone, with the result that the infant slipped from the paternal grasp. The father's horror may be more easily imagined than described as he saw the infant disappear from sight, sucked up by the elevators from the table canvas. In an agony of apprehension he jumped from his seat, but grief gave place to joy on finding the child deposited on the sheaf-carrier unscathed and wearing a girdle of the best manila binding twine."

GIVES HOMES TO LITTLE ONES

MR. J. W. HUTCHENS HAS FIVE TO TAKE TO LOUISVILLE.

Gets Two of Them at Murray, While the Three Schrand Tots Will Be Cared For.

Mr. J. W. Hutchens, of the Children's Home society of Louisville, goes to Murray today to get two homeless little ones he will take to Louisville and procure good homes for them. He will stop over here tonight on his return to gather up the three little Schrand children who will also be taken to that city and placed in excellent homes.

The latter tots are the little boys of Mrs. Maud Schrand, who was burned to death at her home, 1020 North Tenth street several weeks ago. All are of very tender age and have no one to look after them now that their mother is dead. She was the one who was standing in front of the open grate at her home when the skirt ignited and burned her fatally.

Mr. Hutchens has been in this section for the past two weeks looking for homeless children, and has a number in view. His business is to take little ones who have no homes or are not properly looked after to Louisville, where the society cares for and rears the children.

Mr. Hutchens wanted to take George Gains to the Louisville home but Judge Lightfoot would not let him, and the latter yesterday sent this lad to the state reform school at Lexington. Gains was one of the bunch of lads that robbed the Les Clark grocery on North Twelfth, the Mitchell grocery and saloon on North Tenth and the Earl Dunn drug store at Seventh and Clay. Mr. Hutchens says he will secure the Gains boy from the reform school, as he is only twelve years old and this is his first offense, therefore he considers it best not to confine the little fellow at the institution.

Repartee.

Professor Starr, the famous entomologist, was in his humorous and whimsical way accusing woman of barbarism.

"And she is not only barbarous—she is illogical and inconsistent!" he exclaimed.

"I was walking in the country one day with a young woman. In a grove we came upon a boy about to shin up a tree. There was a nest in the tree, and from a certain angle it was possible to see in it three eggs."

"You wicked little boy," said my companion, "are you going up there to rob that nest?"

"I am," replied the boy coolly. "How can you?" she exclaimed.

"Think how the mother will grieve over the loss of her eggs," said the boy. "Oh, she won't care," said the boy. "She's up there in your hat!"—Chicago Chronicle.

BRASS STOLEN FROM FURNACE

SIXTEEN TWO-INCH VALVES TAKEN FROM THE YARDS THERE.

Miss Alice McCarty Lost Her Fine Gold Watch on Streets—Snow-ball Complaints.

Report was made to police headquarters yesterday morning that the night before some one stole sixteen two-inch brass valves from the old iron furnace on Third and Norton streets. The thieves slipped in and took the valves from the mechanical department of the plant which has not run for many years.

No Court Yesterday.

There was no session of the police court yesterday morning because no arrests were made in the preceding twenty-four hours.

Gold Watch Lost.

Miss Alice McCarty has notified the police that she lost her watch while walking along the street.

Constant Complaints.

The police continue hearing complaints from many quarters about lads throwing snowballs, inclosing rocks, and the patrolmen have been instructed to make arrests and see if this will not break up the objectionable practice of the kids.

POSTOFFICE PLUMS FOR KENTUCKIANS

Distribution Ends Long Contests in Several Cases.

Washington, Feb. 6.—After months of contention, postoffice plums in Kentucky have been handed out by the department at Washington. For every one who is pleased over the distribution there are half dozen or more disappointed ones in most of the cases.

The contest over the Lexington postoffice has been especially exciting and even bitter.

Tom L. Walker, the lucky man, is secretary of the republican state central committee. Other aspirants were Stanley Milward, backed by Yerkes and the Hon. Leslie Combs, and T. H. Clay, D. N. Zimmerman and Capt. B. M. Howard.

Other important Kentucky appointments announced are:

Edwin B. Linney, Danville. James P. Spillman, Harrodsburg. Jesse D. Tuggle, Barbourville. Virgil L. Bacon, Madisonville. William M. Anderson, Nicholasville. James H. Ford, Benton. Albert Browning, Providence. Joseph W. Domembrom, Horse Cave.

The Honor of a Soldier.

(Home Herald.)

It is proper to commend the president for his discipline of the Twenty-third regiment. On the facts so far made public, he was certainly right in the condign punishment inflicted on the battalion of soldiers, in connection with the Brownsville riot. Any innocent member of the disgraced battalion can secure his own reinstatement, unblemished by the present judgment, by showing a good record and his own innocence. Doubtless this can be shown by his own testimony under cross-examination, although corroboration would not be wanting in the evidence that could be given by the president. If Senator Foraker is correct in his claim that the president has violated the law by the summary discharge of these men, the law should be promptly changed, for an army that can litigate its commander's orders is no army at all, but a congress, or a court, or a lobby, and as worthless, if not as dangerous, as a mob.

One of the plain perils of this country is that the police forces of the cities go by pull and politics and sentiment, so that first-class integrity and ability are not to be had to organize and train and command them; and, in rare cases, where a strong, good chief of police accepts the office, his hands are tied by mayors and aldermen and committees, and his heart broken and his reputation destroyed. Chiefs of police and army officers ought to be men of the highest character and the most undeniable ability and absolute in the power of discharge.

The president's conduct in the matter has been admirable, especially since the claptrap and cheap politics were exhibited in the senate, and his fundamental position is unassailable. An army that will murder private citizens, or shield their murderers, actively or passively, is a menace and a nuisance. Every soldier and every police officer, from the highest to the lowest, ought to be a sworn total abstainer and instantly and absolutely subject to discharge by his chief without appeal. This would give efficient service in the most difficult of employments, and give a real and splendid meaning to the phrase, "the honor of a soldier."

ENGINEER IS HELD OVER

GRAND JURY WILL INVESTIGATE THE BARDWELL WRECK.

Lee Merritt is Charged With Involuntary Manslaughter by Permitting the Wreck.

Engineer Lee Merritt of the Illinois railroad, has been held over to the circuit court grand jury at Bardwell in \$500 bond on the charge of involuntary manslaughter as result of the horrible wreck at that city several weeks ago. The court meets shortly and the grand jury will take up the case. Merritt is out on bond, and has never been put back to work by the railroad since the accident.

It will be remembered that one morning early a train was standing upon the main line at Bardwell between Cairo and Fulton, taking water from the tank alongside the track. Engineer Merritt had charge of a freight train coming along behind and he crashed into the caboose of the train that was standing still, with result that four or five people were killed and many injured.

It is claimed that Merritt did not regard the orders he had received from the dispatchers to watch out for the train ahead of him, and this caused the mishap. Right after the wreck he was arrested at Bardwell and held to the grand jury and gave bond and was released. He ran between Jackson, Tenn., and Cairo, and was well known in Paducah where he often came.

The Curse of Illiteracy.

(Chicago Examiner.)

One of the most deplorable of the many evil consequences of child labor mentioned in the recent census bulletin on that subject is the fearful illiteracy which it fosters. Almost one-fifth of the children between the ages of ten and fifteen years who are compelled to labor are totally illiterate—can neither read nor write! The person who attains the age of fifteen years amid the conditions which surround child labor, without knowing how to read or write, is unlikely ever to acquire those requisites to civilized existence.

Growing up to the physical stature of manhood with his moral and mental qualities neglected and blunted, unable to read books or newspapers, unable to write to friends or to read letters from them, such a person, in this age of the world, and in a civilized country, is as helpless, in many ways, as a brute animal, and is likely to be treated no better than a mere animal—or even worse—by heartless employers reaping the fruit of his labor. All doors are closed to him and he has no hope in any direction.

And to this terrible situation child labor, especially in mills and factories where it assumes its cruellest form, is in thousands of cases a sure introduction. These children are simply exploited like so many cattle, for the physical force that lies in their meager arms and their emaciated frames, while their brains are remorselessly suppressed or allowed to atrophy, until the light of intelligence itself fades from their eyes, which see year after year only fluttering bobbins, whirling machinery and the foot-paths that lead from the wretched cabins where they sleep in utter exhaustion to the picketed gates of the factories where in they are herded during their waking hours.

And in face of facts like these certain snub, easy-going well-fed, pious persons, who call themselves educators, cry out against those who would better the lot of the poor and the oppressed as "disturbers of the peace" and warn them to keep their hands off the sacred monopolies, combinations and money-grabbing, labor-oppressing trusts that are chiefly responsible for the perpetuation of such horrors.

CAPITALIZED AT FIVE MILLIONS.

Panama Construction Company Incorporated to Finance Oliver's Bid.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 6.—The Panama Construction company, incorporated to finance the Panama contract, bid for by Wm. J. Oliver, of Knoxville, Tenn., filed articles of incorporation Monday with the secretary of state. The capital authorized is \$5,000,000. The company will begin business with \$1,500,000.

The company's principal office will be in New York city. The directors named are John B. McDonald, John Peirce, Robert A. C. Smith, Wm. H. Sayre, Geo. F. Harriman, all of New York city; Wm. J. Oliver, Patrick T. Walsh, of Davenport, Ia., and Robert Russell, of Lynchburg, Va. Each of the directors subscribes for \$5,000 of the capital stock.

It's better to crawl out than to be thrown out.

Many a pugilist has been beaten at his own game.

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OUR PACIFIC FLEET

(Nashville Banner.)

There is no probability of immediate war with Japan arising out of the San Francisco school incident. That, at least, is a reasonable and optimistic view of the situation that it is best to believe and well to encourage, but the bristling attitude and quick resentment of the Mikado's empire at this slight affront to the dignity of its people, have brought the authorities at Washington to consider the possibilities of such a war and the necessity for better preparation in the Pacific. This was evidenced by Secretary Taft's request for a greater appropriation for the defenses in Hawaii and further evidence is afforded by an order that it is reported Secretary Metcalf will issue this week designed to increase the strategic effectiveness of the American naval squadrons in Pacific waters. All the warships now in Asiatic waters and those on the Pacific coast of our country are, it is said, to be consolidated in one fleet under command of Rear Admiral Brownson.

At the outbreak of hostilities between Russia and Japan the Russian ships in the east were scattered; some at Chemulpo, some at Port Arthur and some at Vladivostok. Admiral Togo attacked them in detail. The squadron at Chemulpo was assailed and virtually destroyed before there had been any open declaration of war. It seems to be the purpose of Secretary Metcalf to make impossible the repetition of such tactics if emergency should arise.

The fleet, when concentrated, will, it is said, engage in comprehensive maneuvers, the object of which will be "the protection of the Pacific coast and the insular possessions and dependencies of the United States in the event of war." It is given out authoritatively at Washington that the general board of service of which Admiral Dewey is president, has been for some time taking steps that would make the fleet in the Pacific more effective, and that the movement has no connection with the recent taut relations with Japan. Still, it is reasonable to believe that these relations had something to do with the execution of this purpose.

It is difficult for the people of the United States to come to the full realization of the importance of the Pacific ocean. That great sea was long the back door of the nation, beyond which lay the sleeping orient. For nearly three hundred years alone, an occasional Spanish galleon making its slow way from Acapulco to Manila was the only craft that crossed the Pacific. Conditions are, very much changed now. The transcontinental railroads of the United States are all connected with trans-Pacific steamship lines, and the great transportation magnates and kings of finance like Hill and Harriman recognize the value of this trade. The orient is awakening. Its commercial possibilities are vast, and the nation that controls them must be strong. Then, too, a great and warlike nation has suddenly sprung up on the Pacific coast of Asia where fifty years ago there were islands inhabited by a race of unenlightened people excluding themselves from all intercourse with the rest of the world.

We have been accustomed to regard the Atlantic ocean as all important because on its other side lies Europe, but we have as much to look after in the Pacific now as in the Atlantic, and our naval strength in that ocean should be such as to render the nation formidable to any foe that may menace its interests or possessions.

Besides the Philippine islands and Hawaii, the United States owns various small islands in the Pacific, some of them suitable for naval rendezvous and coaling stations. The most important of these is Guam, with nearly 10,000 people, nine-tenths of whom can read and write, an island well

watered, well wooded, productive and possessing an excellent harbor. Tutuila, of the Samoan group, has 6,000 people and the most valuable islands in the Pacific. It is said that this harbor could hold the entire naval force of the United States and is so perfectly arranged that only two vessels can enter at the same time. The coaling station, being surrounded by the high bluffs, cannot be reached by shells from the outside. The government has increased its capacity to hold 10,000 tons of coal. Wake Island, in the direct route from Honolulu to Hong Kong, is owned by the United States, and this country possesses a number of smaller islands in the Pacific over which the flag has been hoisted from time to time. Some are little more than rocks or coral reefs, but on one of them, the Midway Island, there is a colony of telegraphers and a detail of United States marines in charge of the relay in the cable line between San Francisco and Manila. Besides these are the Aleutian Islands, that extend from Alaska across the Northern Pacific and possess valuable seal herds that have been attacked by Japanese poachers.

All of these facts show how necessary it is to guard the Pacific with a great fleet. When the Panama canal is completed it will be an easy matter for ships to pass from one ocean to the other, but now the fleet in that ocean is essentially distinct from that in the other. We need a greater fleet in the Pacific than we do in the Atlantic, and our fighting strength there should be kept at the highest point of efficiency.

Our Sailors.

(Admiral Evans in the National Magazine.)

If you could see the boys as I have seen them; working and studying to perfect themselves and win promotion, you would be no less enthusiastic than President Roosevelt was after his trip on the Louisiana, when he witnessed with his own eyes the progress we are making. The president desired to see some expert target practice during the summer, and we were fortunate enough to make a record which stands out prominently in the history of marksmanship. When you consider the difficulty under which this work of firing at sea is carried out and the exactness with which the calculations are made—not only made but executed—it shows the results which may be obtained by what President Roosevelt has so often insisted upon—"Preparedness."

To my mind there is no calling, no vocation, more honorable and more likely to develop the real earnestness of manhood in the average young man than a career in the navy. If young men would only read carefully and understand what a naval career means it would certainly inspire an interest which would even increase the recruiting of the best blood of America into the navy today. Nearly 70 per cent of the sailors on board our men-of-war at the present time are native born; and while the service offers no sinecure, but means a great deal of earnest and hard work, it does offer for faithful service a sure and certain and comparatively liberal reward from Uncle Sam when the period of active work is over. After thirty years of faithful service, a pension is issued averaging about \$900 per annum, and this means much in encouraging and concentrating attention toward the improvement of the service, by the promotion of deserving young men.

Mabel (shocked with the recollection of it)—"Isn't Edith's new hat just a horrid fright?" Ethel (as if receiving congratulations)—"Isn't it? I helped her select it!"—Browning's Magazine.

An ounce of push is worth a pound of lucky charms.

RIVER NEWS

Cairo, 44.3 falling.
Chattanooga, 25.5 rising.
Cincinnati, 31.4 rising.
Florence, 10.2 falling.
Hannover, 22.1 falling.
Louisville, 10.2 rising.
Mt. Carmel, 11.0 falling.
Nashville, 16.2 falling.
Pittsburg, 5.8 falling.
St. Louis, 11.8 falling.
Mt. Vernon, 32.6 falling.
Paducah, 38.7 falling.

The steamer City of Memphis got out for the Tennessee river yesterday afternoon. She remains up that stream until next Monday when she comes back here.

The steamer Kentucky comes out of the Tennessee river tonight and remains at the wharf until 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon before skipping away on her return trip.

The Buttrick came in from Clarksburg yesterday, left at once for Nashville and comes back next Sunday.

This morning at 8 o'clock the steamer Dick Fowler leaves for Cairo and comes back tonight.

The Joe Fowler went to Evansville yesterday and comes back tomorrow.

The Georgia Lee leaves Memphis today and gets here Saturday en route up to Cincinnati.

The Peters Lee left Cincinnati yesterday and reaches here Saturday on her way down to Memphis.

The big towboat Joe Williams passed down yesterday en route to the Mississippi river with a large coal tow she brought from Pittsburg. She had to let her stacks down in order to get under the I. C. bridge at Cairo.

The John S. Hopkins left yesterday for Evansville, resuming her trade after laying up several weeks and being overhauled on the marine ways at Mount City, Ill., from whence she returned several days ago.

The Pittsburg towboat H. M. Hoxie, which blew up at Portland, O., last April, has been rebuilt at Elizabeth, Pa., and will go into commission in a few weeks. She is equipped with a new battery of boilers, part of a new hull, new cabin, some of the substructure and some new machinery. The owners of the craft, the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke company, say that the boat is now valued at \$100,000.

A Pittsburg dispatch says: "Some river interests declared today that they would fight the ordinance now before councils which would permit the free use of their wharves. The wharf is in such bad condition that loaded wagons cannot be controlled by the driver going up or down. The packets are doing little business at present, and at least one boat is laid up because freight cannot be hauled to and from the boat."

Several empty coal boats reached Pittsburg within the last few days, despite the high water.

Oil poured upon the troubled waters saved the levee at Lawrenceburg, Ind., last Tuesday, says the Memphis Commercial Appeal. The waves were making such headway, however, that the fight to save the town, though a gallant one, was against heavy odds, until A. C. Billup, an experienced seaman, who is now a mechanical engineer in Lawrenceburg, suggested the plan of pouring oil on the waters. He had seen ocean vessels saved in this way in a storm, and his suggestion was at once acted upon and proved a success.

The steamer Marie sank at Evansville a few days ago. The boat was valued at \$5,000 and owned by Captain T. J. Goulding. It was insured. The boat will be raised.

There is not much coal at Pittsburg ready for shipment.

A Pittsburg dispatch says: "Towboats are reported to be running short-handed, and this means much trouble in such weather. Some of the boats that got away within the last three days did not have full crews. The strike of the Monongahela river men appears to be directed largely against the River Coal company, as some of the independent operators are known to have made agreements with the men and have full crews on their towboats. The towboat Charles Clark was placed on the Elizabeth marine ways yesterday to be rebuilt. The Charles Hook, which was recently bought by the Rogers Sand company, is to be known hereafter as Alice."

A dispatch from Chattanooga, Tenn., says: "The steamer Parker, belonging to the Dale Sand company of this city, was blown up today near Williams island, a few miles below here on Tennessee river. James Thompson, captain, was dangerously injured and a negro fireman is missing."

Whiskey Kills Child.

Cloyd's Landing, Ky., Feb. 6.—At Black's Ferry, five miles from this place, Robert Richardson, the little five-year-old son of Henry Richardson, a wealthy farmer, found a bottle of whiskey, drank a part of it, became intoxicated and died from the effects of it within a few hours. After having drunk the whiskey the child was found by its parents lying in a stupor, with its eyes closed, and although every effort was made to revive it, it died within a short time without ever regaining consciousness.

You always can measure a man's faith by inverse ratio according to the fuss he makes over it.

SOME CURIOS AND ODDITIES.

The inventor of eau de cologne was an Italian, Giovanni Farina. Farina offered vainly to sell his recipe for \$3,750 in 1803, but a few years ago it was sold by his heirs for \$300,000.

Chartreuse, the liqueur of the Carthusian monks, was the invention of an aged baker. On the expulsion of the Carthusian fathers from France the chartreuse recipe was sold at auction for \$1,750,000. The French buyers undertook, however, a losing business, for the monks are now making their liqueur in Spain and epicures prefer it to that of the French firm. The thin paper on which the Oxford bible is printed is made after a secret process by the Oxford University Press. The secret is valued at \$1,250,000.

Absinthe's secret once belonged to a French chemist. He sold it to a distiller for \$75. The distiller sold it for \$50,000. It is not now worth its original \$75, having leaked out.

The world was white with snow. Snow flurries rose up and danced whirling like white demons down the road before the bitter wind.

"Br-r-r," said the half-frozen plasterer, "we'll brew a cup of tea."

"But you've no fire."

"Don't need no fire."

He made a hole in a pile of lime, poured water into the hole and set his tea kettle in the water.

The lime smoked, hissed. The water began to bubble.

"Here y'are," said the plasterer a few minutes later, advancing with two cups of hot and fragrant tea.

"Why do the young men of America sneer at the waiter's calling?" said the quiet man in the black swallowtail coat. "A waiter can travel all over the world, become a superb linguist and easily earn from \$25 to \$50 a week, yet the young clerk or salesman with 'eight per' and no future sneers at him."

"When I was a young chap my mother wanted me to take a job in a department store selling collars. Not I. I said I'd be a waiter. And my mother was shocked."

"Yet, look at me. As a waiter I travel wherever I wish. One winter I'm in Egypt, the next on the Riviera, the next in Rome. Spring finds me in Paris and thence I leap the channel in time for the London season. In autumn I am back in America again with full pockets."

"I have learned French, German and Italian. I have made friends with many rich, intelligent, amiable people. I have seen the world and earn \$2,000 a year. Yet clerks and counter jumpers think they can sneer at me. They had better learn my trade."

DOCTOR:

"Your heart is void; no honest lad would pause a moment there."

II.

Another cried in deep distress: "I would that I were dead; My path was bright and happy once, But now its light has fled; I gave my young and trusting heart Unto a fickle lover. Who left me with my shattered dream And wedded with another."

DOCTOR:

"You need a counter-irritant—Go get another lover."

III.

Then came a youth with anxious face, Who in this wise began: "I know my case is desperate, But help me if you can; I want to put it to you plain. And ask: 'What would you do If you were tired of Genevieve, And she was tired of you?'"

DOCTOR:

"I cannot bring the dead to life—There's nothing I can do." —Charles Hamilton Musgrove in Louisville Post.

JOHN MELOAN

MAKES A SPIEL.

John Meloan, well known to Kentuckians, now on the Obion (Tenn.) Enterprise, is making quite a "rep." as a humorist. Here's his eulogy of a certain Kentuckian:

"We note that Hon. ———, over in ——— county, Kentucky, is a candidate for re-election to the state senate. It was our pleasure to be born and reared in the district he now represents, and as the Enterprise has some circulation over there we desire to speak a good word for him. It has been the acme of our enjoyment in the past to oppose the political ambitions of this young man on personal grounds and because we didn't think he was 'fitten.' And, we may add that he always seemed to derive equally as much pleasure in sitting up all night devising ways and means to defeat our political aims and aspirations. Anyhow he was elected to fill out an unexpired term, and we, thank goodness, are not so prejudiced or narrow-minded that we refuse to recognize merit and ability or decline to acknowledge our mistakes in estimating the value of a public man just because he happens to be on the 'other side.' We have been shot at too much of late years to judge a man's marksmanship by his clothes, or by the make of gun he totes. ——— immediately took rank with the leading members, and he wasn't in the capi-

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Number discontinued.....	2,803
Net increase.....	1,828
Total number of subscribers January 1, 1907.....	165,190

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tol ten days until the older heads recognized the fact they had a power to deal with in the young fellow from ———. He is quick in parliamentary tactics, learned in the law and keen as a brier in debate. His record in the senate is a credit to his people and a honor to himself. He is aggressive and energetic. He works at his desk in Frankfort while many other members are attending the theater or

standing tiptoe in the big ball room trying to see what is to be seen, as décolleté sassiety whirls by in the mazy waltz, with nothing on but a draw-string and a yard of silk gauze. We honestly believe it would be nothing but right for ——— to be sent back to the senate without opposition, where he may further distinguish himself. And he'll go back, all right—all right.

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Beautiful Framed Picture

The Twice-a-Week Republic, of St. Louis, Mo., is giving away a beautifully framed picture, size 5 1/2 by 7 1/4 inches, to every one sending \$1 for the year's subscription to their great semi-weekly paper, and Farm Progress, a monthly agricultural paper published by The Republic.

This offer is open to both new and old subscribers. If you are taking the paper at present, send in your dollar and have your time marked up for one year and get one of these beautiful pictures without any extra cost.

The pictures are genuine works of art, done in nine colors. Two of them are heads of beautiful girls. One wears a black picture hat and has two roses pinned to her pink bodice. If this one is desired, order No. 10, "The Spring Girl" No. 11, or "The Summer Girl," wears a light brown picture hat, trimmed with light green. She also wears a white and green waist, with a bunch of very pretty flowers at her breast. The remaining picture, or No. 12, is a three-quarter length picture representing "The Winter Girl," with a long coat, boa about her neck and a muff.

The frames are made of rounded metal and are all black. To tell them from real ebony it would be necessary to take them from the wall for ex-

amination. The pictures and frames are neat and pretty enough to grace the walls of a millionaire's home. There is nothing cheap or shoddy looking about them. They cannot be duplicated in the retail stores for less than 50 cents. The best recommendation that we can give them is to say that if you are not thoroughly satisfied with your picture they will refund the money for your subscription and pay the postage for returning the picture to them.

If you are already a subscriber to the TWICE-A-WEEK REPUBLIC, or if you want only the agricultural monthly, Farm Progress, send a silver dime for one year's subscription to this big sixteen-page farm and home paper. The TWICE-A-WEEK REPUBLIC is the oldest and best semi-weekly family paper in the country, and Farm Progress is the fastest growing farm monthly in America. Remember that you get both these splendid publications for a year and one of these handsomely framed pictures, all for only \$1.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS.

City Jail.

We are authorized to announce the candidacy of Joe A. Purchase for city jailer, subject to the action of the democratic party.

We are authorized to announce the candidacy of W. T. (Billy) Reed for city jailer, subject to the action of the democratic party.

We are authorized to announce the candidacy of Sam L. Beadles for city jailer, subject to the action of the democratic party.

We are authorized to announce the candidacy of Al Hymarsh for city jailer, subject to the action of the democratic party.

Railroad Commissioner.

We are authorized to announce George W. Landram, of Livingston county, as a candidate for railroad commissioner from the First Railroad district of Kentucky; subject to the action of the democratic party.

City Treasurer.

We are authorized to announce the candidacy of William Kraus for city treasurer, subject to the action of the democratic party.

Thursday Morning, February 7, 1907.

Letting Public Contracts.

An afternoon paper in making a few suggestions to the city officials says that in letting contracts that the best man should be considered, and that the officials should act just like they would in handling their own affairs. That paper then says no favoritism should be shown. In a sense the suggestion is sound, but could it be applied to the public's business? An individual in spending his own money can select the man to whom he desires to give the contract and pay a larger price for the work if he chooses, and it is nobody's business but his own. It often occurs that it is economy to pay one man more for a job than to pay a less price to one who would not do as good work, but if a public board should attempt to do such a thing a great hue and cry would be raised and the motives behind the act severely criticised. The policy pursued by public boards is to let contracts to the lowest and best bidder. The public does not attach as much weight to the "best bidder" as it does to the "lowest bidder," for the reason that in all contracts it is specified just how the work is to be performed and a bond is executed to fulfill the contract. While the officials might believe that the lowest bidder might not do the work as satisfactorily as one who bids a higher figure they often have no way of proving to the satisfaction of the public that such is really true, and that being the case they would find it difficult to justify their action should they ignore the lowest bid and give the contract to some one bidding a higher price. And no matter how sincere they might be in the belief that it would be best for the city to ignore the lowest bid, should any citizen see fit to enjoin the letting of the contract to a higher bidder, it would then develop upon the officials to prove to the satisfaction of the court that the lowest bidder has a general reputation for incompetency and failure to perform his contracts, and even then it might be argued that the bond he executes is a sufficient guarantee that he will render value received.

There is a vast difference between one transacting his own business and transacting business for others. In

the first instance he can do as he pleases and pay any price for the work, but when spending money for others, if there is not a limit to be observed, it would be an easy matter for an indifferent official to award contracts regardless of the bids that might be made.

Senator Bailey was quite industrious in the capacity of a borrower when it came to legislating for certain interests. At the investigation Tuesday it developed that he borrowed \$28,500 from John W. Gates at the time he, Bailey, favored making Port Arthur a port of entry; and it was also testified that Gates held a large interest at that place. The note Bailey gave for the loan did not bear interest.

"The Twilight of the Bosses."

In an article bearing the above title the New York Evening Post in a blithe spirit points out that the anti-boss hurricane which struck the country last November has by no means abated. "In state after state," says The Post, "resentment of boss dictation seems even more wrathful than a twelvemonth ago." It is shown that Dick in Ohio, Penrose in Pennsylvania, Lodge in Massachusetts, Dryden in New Jersey, Odell and Murphy in New York, are the objects of bitter attack by members of their own party. "Such a political break-up, with its attendant uncertainties, makes the situation wholly unprecedented," says this article, and suggests that the bosses "ought to be forming a society for first aid to the mighty fallen."

So pronounced is this movement that the New York World (dem.), for instance, which has been criticising District Attorney Jerome severely, is now virtually supporting him because he is making war on Murphy, boss of Tammany. The World calls attention to Mayor McClellan's victory over Murphy, and asks:

"But is this to prove only a passing triumph of political decency over boss rule? Is this man Murphy, who has been repudiated by the people and stripped of his power over the city government, to be allowed to retain control of the democratic organization and make or unmake candidates for governor or other state office?"

"That is the question which the democrats of New York county must answer at the primaries. No man can remain at the head of Tammany hall except he has back of him a majority of the district leaders. Should the primary elections go against Murphy's district leaders Murphy is done for. His arrogant overlordship is ended. He will name no candidate for governor. He will head no delegation to the state convention bound and gagged by the unit rule. He will not be the arbiter of the destinies of the democratic party in New York in the fall elections."

Germany and America.

(Nashville Banner.)

The talk of trouble with Japan is likely to bring between the United States and Germany what the diplomats call a rapprochement. Our relations with the Kaiser's government have never been other than friendly, but the cordiality was a trifle strained about the time of the Spanish war, when Admiral Dewey and Admiral Von Deltrich passed some unpleasanties at Manila. There has been some apprehension in this country, too, that Germany was likely to disregard our Monroe doctrine and might attempt to appropriate portions of South America for colonization purposes.

At the same time very cordial relations existed with Great Britain, and the ancient ties of kinship and a common language were brought to mind to strengthen the good feeling. Great Britain, America and Japan were jointly contending for the open door in China, while Germany, Russia and perhaps other powers of continental Europe advocated the "sphere of influence" policy and were suspected of an intention to partition the Celestial empire and appropriate its trade to its own uses. The success of Japan against Russia put an end to any plan for appropriating Chinese territory and left the field clear for all comers in Oriental commerce. But Japan and Great Britain are allies, and are both now, so it is said, jealous of the growth of American prestige in the Orient.

The Germans gave strong sympathy to Russia in its war with Japan, and have never ceased to emphasize the danger of "the yellow peril." These conditions have made a common ground for the United States and Germany in the event of a conflict between this country and Japan.

At the Algeiras conference the American representatives are said to have shown preference for Germany over the Anglo-French combination. Germany in that conference found almost a united Europe in opposition and was probably gratified with American sympathy.

There is a remarkable personal friendship between President Roosevelt and the Emperor William, probably growing out of their similarity

PADUCAHAN'S MOTHER FOLLOWS HUSBAND TO GRAVE

MRS. W. H. PINKERTON HAD THE MISFORTUNE TO LOSE YESTERDAY BY DEATH HER MOTHER, MRS. JNO. BOURNE, OF GHENT, KY., WHO FOLLOWED TO THE GRAVE HER HUSBAND BY ONLY A FEW DAYS, HE DYING LAST FRIDAY—MR. WILLIAM DAVIS DIED AT CALVERT CITY—EDWARD CARTER'S LITTLE BOY PASSED AWAY—MRS. ALICE TREWALL DIED AT HINKLEVILLE YESTERDAY.

The community will be shocked sadly to learn of the double affliction overcoming Mrs. W. H. Pinkerton, who telegraphed from Ghent, Ky., that her mother, Mrs. John Bourne, died after a short illness. The dissolution is made more grievous on account of the fact that only a few days ago the father of Mrs. Pinkerton passed away at his home in that city, after a brief sickness also.

Mrs. Pinkerton was called to Ghent last week by the illness of her parents and last Friday Mr. Bourne passed away, to be followed yesterday by his estimable and noble wife, who was one of the most excellent and consistent Christian ladies of that city.

The funeral services will occur either today or tomorrow. Rev. Pinkerton, who went two weeks ago to Sedalia, Mo., to hold a series of revival meetings, has closed them, and is now in Ghent, where his mother is sick.

Mrs. Bourne was about fifty-five years of age and had many friends in Paducah where she often visited her daughter.

Death at Calvert City.

Mr. William Davis passed away yesterday of heart trouble at his home in the Calvert City section of Marshall county. The remains will be buried today at the neighboring cemetery.

Mr. Davis was the well known farmer whose advanced age caused him to retire some years ago. He was seventy-seven years of age and well

of temperament. It is said that they have frequently exchanged letters. The very large German population in the United States is another thing to produce cordial relations between the two countries. Germany is a great and powerful nation, and its friendship is by no means to be despised.

Mayor of the Ohio River.

(Indianapolis News.)

John Sweeney, representative from Crawford and Perry, who is known as the mayor of the Ohio river, and president of the Tell City Soap club, has been connected with the general assembly in various capacities as senator, representative and employee since 1881. However, there were four years of that time that he was in the United States secret service, having been appointed by President Cleveland. It is not much of an office that ever escapes John.

How the Big Bugs Get Sick.

The Louisville Courier-Journal grows pathetic in its picture of Senator Dryden, the president of an insurance company, who, so it is reported, retired from the contest for re-election on account of "ill health."

It seems that up in New Jersey, the home of trusts and financial sharks, that the people are beginning to see things, and one of those things is that it is best for the people to refuse to send men to congress who are in any way identified with insurance companies, railroads, or the trusts. The Courier-Journal points out a few notable precedents for the sudden illness of Senator Dryden, and it might have added that the late President Alexander, of the Equitable, became broken in health when the insurance investigation began to show results. Then Chauncey Depew, the "peach," lost his health when his connection with railroad and insurance legislation was being exposed and had to go into retirement for a period so as to enable his shattered health and frame to recuperate. We believe that Senator Platt, of New York, also had a serious spell about the time lurid accounts of his reported escapades were made public. At the time the Standard Oil investigations pointed towards the jail, Rockefeller did not feel so well, but as soon as the prosecutions developed into mere fines, the old gentleman became as sprightly as ever and handed out as liberal as ever, advice of a cent raise on a gallon of oil would more than pay any and all fines that could be assessed against the oil monopoly. Since thinking over the matter, we believe that the year of 1906 was by far the most unhealthy year that men in high financial circles ever experienced.

The malady with which the big bugs suffered seem to baffle the skill of the best physicians in the land, and in diagnosing the disease its nature was so peculiar that they could never find a name to designate it, other than ill health. The way the disease attacks its victims is fully explained by the Courier-Journal in the Dryden case, which is described as follows:

known in Paducah. He always stood high in the community, being a man of honor and integrity.

Besides this wife he is survived by the following children: Mr. O. T. Davis and Mrs. Jeff Barrett of this city; B. F. Davis of Tiptonville, Tenn.; J. N. L. A. and Milburn Davis, of Calvert City.

Child Died.

The 16-months-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Carter died yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock of inflammation of the bowels at their home on Bernheim avenue. This afternoon at 3 o'clock the funeral services will be held at the residence, with interment in Oak Grove cemetery. Mr. Carter is connected with the M. Livingston wholesale grocery house of North First street.

Died of Complications.

At 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Alice Trewalla died at her home in Hinkleville after an illness with complicated diseases. The funeral will be held at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning with burial at the Pleasant Hill cemetery.

Mrs. Trewalla was sixty years of age and widow of the late Samuel Trewalla who passed away six years ago. She was a most excellent woman who often came to this city, where she was well and most estimably known.

Her surviving sister is Mrs. Jake Bondurant, while Mesdames Thomas Futtrell and Frank Armstrong are her daughters. Her son is Mr. Samuel Trewalla, all of near Hinkleville.

"Senator Dryden now takes his place on the list of distinguished invalids whose condition has played so conspicuous a part in American affairs in recent years. Like the others, his health has failed him at a critical moment of his career. The same coincidence that has marked the illness of the others marks his. He apparently was able to sit up and take nourishment during the days of the campaign for the election of a New Jersey legislature. His strength was equal to the task of perfecting an organization and conducting the preliminaries of his fight for re-election to the United States senate. When the legislature was called to order he was a little pale, perhaps, but he sat steady in the boat. When the first ballot was taken and he failed of re-election he was disappointed, but his eyes were just as keen as ever and he looked as hale as the rock of Gibraltar. There was a spring in his walk, there was courage in his talk. He was still for government control of the insurance business, for himself for senator, and for a long life of good health and happiness. Day after day the ballot was taken and day after day he was not elected. The deadlock gave no signs of yielding to him.

"But our hero was not the kind of a man to step down softly and say: 'I've quit'—not while his health lasted.

"It was suddenly that he became a sick man. The suddenness of the attack surprised his intimates. But there was nothing strange about it, nor impossible. Recent history is full of similar cases. Judge Andy Hamilton, by the same striking whim of fate, became very ill just about the time he was wanted to tell about the lobby scandals of the New York insurance companies, and had to go to Europe. E. H. Harriman was ordered by his physicians not to leave his bed about a month ago, when the interstate commerce commission desired his presence to testify to certain railroad transactions, and he was quite unexpectedly and quite seriously ill for fully a week. These are cited among the numerous precedents to which Senator Dryden might point. Let those narrow-minded and unsympathetic persons—if such there be—who doubt Senator Dryden's illness note them, and how they can persist in their skepticism is beyond comprehension. Surely if the others could become suddenly ill at critical moments he can. He is not less versatile, resourceful and capable than they. Of course, he is ill.

"Happily, Senator Dryden's physician gives assurances that the Senator is not seriously ill. He is still ill enough to be unable to continue in the fight for senator, hence, a matter of selfish duty, much as he dislikes to inflict the loss upon the state he loves so well, he must retire from the race. His physician, being no prophet, does not say when the Senator will recover his quickly lost health, but, knowing that distinguished statesman's recuperative powers, it is safe to say that he will begin to improve just as soon as the campaign of getting is over and that he will be up and about, with his smiling face and elastic step doing business at the old stand, when the excitement of the incident has abated a bit."

BETTER SERVICE PROMISED BY STREET CAR PEOPLE

GENERAL MANAGER BLEECKER INFORMED CITY RAILROAD COMMITTEE YESTERDAY THAT THE SOUTH SIXTH STREET TROUBLE WAS OCCASIONED BY THE DEFECTIVE CURVE AT SIXTH AND CLARK STREETS, WHERE LARGE CARS JUMP OFF EVERY TIME THEY TRY TO SWERVE OVER THE CURVE FROM CLARK INTO SIXTH STREET—CURVE TO BE RELAID WHEN GOOD WEATHER COMES.

Better service is promised the street car patrons on South Sixth as far up as Broad street by General Manager John S. Blecker, of the Traction company, who announces that the trouble which inconveniences passengers on that line is caused by the curve at Sixth and Clark. The track is laid in such a way that large double-motor cars cannot get over the curve in rounding from Clark street into Sixth. Mr. Blecker held a conference yesterday afternoon with Aldermen Hank, Smith and Stewart, of the city upper legislative board, and promised to have things remedied as soon as possible after favorable weather opens. People along South Sixth have been complaining for several months now, contending that sometimes they have to wait forty five minutes and an hour for a car. The situation became such that patience ceased to be a virtue with the residents of that section, and they laid the proposition before the city officials and urged that something be done towards compelling the traction people to give better service to the patrons. The legislative boards referred the question to the railroad committee, which was the body conferring with the general manager yesterday at the city hall.

Mr. Blecker explained that it was not a shortage of cars on that division that caused the people to wait so long but the trouble arose over the fact that the Sixth and Clark street curve was not properly laid by the Columbia Construction company, which cut the curve down for the traction people. The curve will not permit of a large double-motor car going over it, the car invariably jumping the rails in trying to swerve from Clark into South Sixth street. The derailment of the cars bring unavoidable delays, while when the smaller cars are put on they encounter trouble also getting around the curve.

On that division there is a ten minute schedule, one car passing each direction every ten minutes, but Mr. Blecker claims the curve causes all the inconveniences delays and that just as soon as good weather came he would have the curve relaid, as he has had this no for some time with the construction company doing the work for him. He discovered the defective curve several weeks ago and

immediately notified the construction people it must be remedied, but this cannot be done during the present bad weather.

Complaints come from every portion of the city regarding the slow movement of the cars, people having to wait as they never had to do heretofore. On the Broadway line anyone has to wait not less than thirty minutes for a car after 7:30 o'clock each night.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Grover Cleveland has agreed to deliver a Washington's birthday oration in Chicago.

Mrs. Mark Hanna is now living in Washington and giving dinners to persons of distinction.

Henry A. Richardson, United States senator-elect from Delaware, had the courage to give a dinner without wine to the Legislature which elected him.

Bird S. Coler, who had something more than a local reputation in former days, and who is now borough president of Brooklyn, now openly declares himself a socialist.

Italo Campanini, won a quarter of a century ago used to be the operatic idol of New York, is buried in Parma and his grave lies between those of Paganini and Bottesini. Every year a New York woman who was a stockholder in the old Academy of Music, in the golden days of the tenor's career, makes a pilgrimage to Parma to lay a wreath on the grave.

A Fair Exchange.

(Washington Herald.)

If congressmen and senators will sign a bond not to lecture and write for the magazines the country will consider the raise in salary a fine investment.

Gentle Warning.

Owensboro, Ky., Feb. 6.—Employees of the Owensboro Wagon Works who had refused to strike when the place was unionized found bundles of switches at their doors with warnings that if they did not strike at once they would be tarred and feathered.

Removal Sale!

BY MRS. A. A. BALSLEY.

ON ACCOUNT OF MY REMOVAL FROM MY PRESENT QUARTERS, 314 BROADWAY, WHITE & SIKK'S, I WILL CLOSE OUT MY ENTIRE STOCK OF MILLINERY, MILLINERY NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS, ETC., WITHIN THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS AT GREAT SACRIFICE. SALE COMMENCES MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4. COST PRICES NO CONSIDERATION. NEW LOCATION WILL BE ANNOUNCED LATER.

Mrs. A. A. Balsley

GLOBE BANK & TRUST CO.

Capital stock\$100,000
Surplus\$34,000

Interest paid on time deposits. Prompt attention given to business intrusted to us.

G. W. ROBERTSON, Prest. N. W. VAN CULIN, Cashier.

306 Broadway, Paducah, Ky.

Both Phones, No. 890.

SCHOOL BOOKS AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES

We have every thing needed by the scholars for the second term. On a number of items we can save you money. Come early, you might not get what you need if you wait to long.

D. E. Wilson The Book & Music Man
At Harbour's Department Store

317 Broadway. - Exclusive Ready-to-Wear

Fur Coat would feel mighty good
and warm these cold days

Levy's
PADUCAH

Are selling them for about half
the regular price, and fine
ones, too.

POPULAR WANTS

FOR RENT—Elegant steam heated office. Rare chance to get central location. Address "B" care The Register.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished front rooms, northeast corner Ninth and Jefferson.

FOR SALE—A lot of shelving and counters at a sacrifice. Come quick. O. A. Tate, grocer, corner Fifth and Jefferson streets.

FURNISHED ROOMS with first class board, 533 Madison St., cor 6th

WANTED—White woman to look after children and assist in general house keeping—good wages. Reference required. Old Phone 867.

FOR SALE—Drug store, stock and show cases at a bargain. Apply at the Register.

For up-to-date cleaning and pressing garments go to Solomon the Tailor, 113 South Third St. Two 'phones

FOR RENT—New brick house 2311 Jefferson—6 desirable rooms and very desirable place, by month or year. Apply J. B. HALL, WHITTEMORE REAL ESTATE AGENCY Fraternity building.

FOR RENT—Elegant flats, Seventh and Broadway. Apply to B. L. Scott.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 21 and 35; citizens of United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read and write English. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, New Richmond House, Paducah, Ky.

Expert Accountant.
Will post, examine, systematize and audit books by the day, week or the job. Terms reasonable.
JOHN D. SMITH, JR., 118 Fraternity building.

10 DEGREES BELOW
ZERO AT HOPTOWN.

Hopkinsville, Ky., Feb. 6.—The government thermometer here last night registered 10 degrees below zero, this being the lowest point by 15 degrees that has been reached this winter. For two days preceding this spell intermittent snows covered the ground to a depth of about five inches, and sleighing and coasting are now being much enjoyed.

Peculiar Accident.
Decatur, Ala., Feb. 6.—In some unknown way Haywood Simpson's overcoat caught in a set screw while he was on the steamer Pierson and his coat was wound up. The accident happened a week ago. Mr. Simpson has just died as a result of the accident.

Dr. Dwight's
Lilyderma
Cream

Prevents and Cures Chapped Rough Skin. Makes the skin soft, smooth and white. Removes all blemishes caused by the cold winds.

DELIGHTFUL TO USE
AFTER SHAVING
For Sale only at
BACON'S
DRUG STORE

AMID WORLD OF PLEASURE

MISS VERENA GRIEF AND
MAURICE LENIHAN MARRIED
YESTERDAY.

CIVIC DEPARTMENT OF
WOMAN'S CLUB MET

MAGAZINE CLUB WILL MEET
WITH MRS. BIRDIE CAMP-
BELL AT 2:30 P. M.

Hotel Craig Guests Entertain With
Progressive Euchre Tomorrow
Evening—Social Events.

In presence of a large assembly of admiring friends Miss Verena Grief and Mr. Maurice Lenihan were married at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at St. Francis de Sales by Rev. Father Jansen. After the nuptials the pair went to Mayfield to visit the groom's parents, and returning shortly, they will take up their home at the bride's residence, 2708 West Jefferson street.

The contracting pair are popular and highly esteemed young people, the pretty bride being the winsome and attractive daughter of Mrs. Joseph Grief of West Jefferson, while the groom is an attaché of value at the Illinois Central railroad.

Woman's Club Department.

The Civic department of the Woman's club met yesterday morning with Miss Adine Morton of Broadway near Sixth street, at which time this branch of the club was thoroughly organized and much work outlined for them to take up. Mrs. John G. Miller is chairman and the departmental members will co-operate with the municipal authorities in matters pertaining to advancement of the city. During yesterday's gathering a number of committees were appointed.

Magazine Club Meeting.

On account of the death at Ghent, Ky., of Mrs. John Bourne, mother of Mrs. W. H. Pinkerton, who resides at the Whitefield home on Seventh and Kentucky avenue, the Magazine club will not meet this afternoon with Miss Katherine Whitefield as originally intended, but gather at the residence of Mrs. Birdie Campbell of Broadway at 2:30 o'clock.

Fine Masque Ball.

A grand time was had last night by a large crowd at the masque ball given in the Red Men's hall on North Fourth street, the dancers remaining on the floor until an early hour this morning.

Progressive Euchre.

The guests of Hotel Craig will entertain tomorrow evening with a very handsome euchre at the hostelry on Fifth and Jefferson streets. They have invited quite a large party of friends to enjoy the evening with them.

Kalesophic Club.

The Kalesophic club meets tomorrow morning with Miss Elizabeth Sinnott of North Ninth street.

Handsome Card Party.

In a handsome manner Mrs. Hughes McKnight and Miss Sarah Sanders of West Jefferson street entertained at cards yesterday afternoon at The Palmer complimentary to Mrs. William D. Sanders of Columbus, Miss.

Entre Nous Club.

This afternoon the Entre Nous club holds with Miss Lillie Mae Winstead the meeting postponed from Tuesday.

Looks Mighty Suspicious.

Many friends are anxiously anticipating definite announcement regarding the expected marriage of a certain prominent stock dealer of this county and a wealthy widow of Chicago. The former resides several miles from this city beyond Oak Grove cemetery, and at present is having a very handsome home built

CONTRACT FOR NEW RESIDENCE

CONTRACTOR DAVIS WILL
CONSTRUCT THE NEW
LOEB HOME.

New Electric Railroad Company
Opened Headquarters in Fraternity
Building—Commercial News.

Mrs. Reuben Loeb yesterday awarded to Contractor B. T. Davis the contract of constructing the handsome new residence she will erect at Fountain avenue and Broadway. The home will cost about \$9,000, be two stories, and of brick construction, containing about twelve rooms. On its completion Mrs. Loeb moves in, vacating the present residence at Fifth and Broadway, which she sold some months ago.

Office Changes.

The Paducah Southern Electric railroad company is moving into the office vacated by Mr. Charles E. Jennings on the first floor of the Fraternity building. The company is the newly organized one with Messrs. B. H. Scott, H. H. Loving and others at the head, for purpose of constructing the interurban line from here to Hickman, Ky. Mr. Leslie Thompson, the Fraternity building tailor, has moved from his old quarters on the first floor to the room formerly occupied by the Ashbrook insurance office.

Retail Merchants.

A rousing meeting was held last evening by the Retail Merchants' association at its headquarters on Broadway near Fourth street, and many things of importance gone over. The merchants affiliating with the body had present many who were not members and pointed out to them the benefits to be derived by all joining and working together for betterment of the retail interests of this city. As result many new names were added to the membership rolls. Those there enjoyed a social smoker during the evening, which was passed most pleasantly.

New Establishments.

The Home Supply company, a newly organized concern, is preparing to open a general merchandise establishment at Kevil. E. T. Jett and Charles Harting of Lamont, and Louis Lack of Kevil are the owners.

Mr. Wm. Gray the Fourth street buffet man, has leased the 404 Broadway building, formerly occupied by Henry Arenz's "bucket shop," and will open up a cafe for ladies and gentlemen, to be separate from that he runs now in connection with his saloon on South Fourth.

ADDITIONAL RIVER.

The Harry Brown has gone down with a tow of forty-one coal boats, bound for New Orleans.

The Reaper got here from Memphis yesterday with eight empty coal boats.

The St. Louis and Tennessee River Packet company filed suit in the circuit court against J. F. Briggs for \$250 claimed due as a freight bill.

Captain Thomas Murray, the ship builder, has gone to Memphis and taken a position with the big dock company there. He will build several additional sections for the docks when spring opens, making the flotilla large enough to handle the largest steamboats afloat.

Alderman Can Sit Up.

Alderman Edward D. Hannan is able to sit up at his home on Fifth and Harrison streets, but cannot yet leave the house. He has been sick for three weeks with fever which for a while was regarded as serious.

New South Wales railways have made large reductions in passenger fares and freight rates.

at his place. He is a widower, and although he denies any matrimonial intentions, his friends have been watching his trips with a degree of pleasure and expect announcement of the approaching event as soon as the handsome residence is completed.

CARRY EX PARTE SUIT TO APPELLATE BENCH

RECORDS NOW BEING TRANSCRIBED SO LITIGATION CAN
BE LAID BEFORE THE JUDGES AT FRANKFORT—HENRY
ARENZ FILED BILL OF EXCEPTIONS IN CASE WHERE HE
WAS FINED \$750 FOR RUNNING A "BUCKET SHOP"—
COURT REFUSED NEW TRIAL TO EVANSVILLE BRICK
COMPANY IN SUIT AGAINST CONTRACTOR BRIDGES—
NEW ACTIONS FILED WHEREIN PARTIES WANT DAM-
AGES FOR PERSONAL INJURIES.

The ex parte suit filed by the city officials to have legally tested the thirty police bill will be carried to the appellate bench at Frankfort for final decision, the public officers of Paducah desiring that the highest tribunal in the commonwealth pass on the law. Judge Reed decided several days ago, in the circuit court here, that the enactment of the Kentucky state legislature was legal where it compelled second-class cities to maintain police forces of not less than thirty patrolmen, and now the city solicitor is having the records in the litigation copied so he can lodge the matter before the appellate bench.

Under the usual mode of procedure the case would not come before the appellate judges until next April, but the city solicitor is going to Frankfort next week to get the court to issue a special order docketing the litigation for the present term now in session there. The suit will then be advanced on the docket so as to be taken up right away and a final decision gotten within the next few weeks.

Adopt Grandchild.

In the circuit court yesterday the judge issued an order permitting C. W. Morrison, the commission merchant, to legally adopt as his son and heir his grandchild, Alvey Boyd, son of Master Boyd.

Master Commissioner Cecil Reed reported that he had collected \$2,210 in the suit of Effie Leigh against the Citizens' Savings bank and paid out every cent of it, \$2,052.52 going to the bank.

In the litigation of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Savings bank against James Vlaholeas, the master commissioner filed a statement showing he had received \$322, paid out \$158.59, leaving a balance of \$163.41 in his hands.

The plaintiff's motion for a new trial was overruled in the suit of the Evansville Pressed Brick company against Contractor Thomas Bridges. Plaintiff then took an appeal. The jury in the court here allowed Bridges a counter-claim of \$1,000 in the suit filed against him by the brick company, while the latter contend they should not be held for the counter-claim, which is allowed Bridges to reimburse him for the money he had to forfeit into the city treasury because he did not get through improving South Third street with paving brick within the time specified in the contract. He contends the brick people did not ship the material here promptly and this held the work causing the delay for which he had to pay, therefore he wants reimbursement from the Evansville people who had the contract to supply the brick.

The defendant filed a cross-petition in the divorce suit of Ella Harvick against Edgar Harvick. She charges him with cruelty and asks for divorce, while in his cross-petition he accuses her of adultery, asks the court to dismiss her petition, give him a divorce, custody of their son, Earl, and exempt him from paying her any alimony.

There was dismissed as settled the action where James A. Herring claims Lillian Seitz owes him commission for selling the latter's land to another. Herring is the real estate dealer.

The bill of exceptions was filed in the criminal case where Henry Arenz was fined \$750 several weeks ago for conducting a "bucket shop" on Broadway near Fourth street. Arenz has appealed the matter to the appellate court for final decision in trying to get the fine reversed. Since the heavy fine was imposed and the city raised the "bucket shop" municipal license to \$2,000 Arenz has closed his place and is preparing to open others in distant cities.

The court dismissed the action of George A. Jones against W. L. Bowers and plaintiff then took an appeal to the higher tribunal, not desiring the litigation dismissed. Bowers owns Blizzard Pond, out in the Clark's river section of the county, and dug ditches in order to drain off

the water, which Jones claims runs over on his farm, hence the suit for damages.

Suits Instituted.

Lacy Hall filed suit in the circuit court yesterday against the Paducah Furniture Manufacturing company for \$10,000 damages. Hall was working at the furniture factory November 20 when all the fingers on his left hand were cut off. He claims the company was at fault.

Johnson Wants \$1,000.

Suit for \$1,000 damages was filed against the street car company by Dave Johnson, who claims he was badly injured by the car starting up quickly and throwing him off to the ground as he was preparing to alight at Sixth and Bockman streets during May, 1906.

Property Sold.

Land in the county has been bought from Fred Beyer by Minnie Jackson for \$1,200 and the deed filed for record with the county clerk yesterday.

Mary E. Smith deeded to Lazette A. Paro for \$1,000 property on the east side of North Ninth between Boyd and Harris streets.

Silas N. Jones transferred to Minnie E. Jones for \$1 and other considerations property on the west side of North Thirteenth street.

Mary E. Smith sold to H. T. Moffet for \$1,200 property on Bernheim avenue.

Saloon License.

The state liquor license of F. E. Cartwright was transferred from 1028 Kentucky avenue to 1041 Kentucky avenue.

Licensed to Marry.

The clerk issued wedding licenses to the following: Allen G. Harris and Donnie Rickman, Persey Brashell and Minnie Wheeler, Clark Wallace and Minnie Connor.

THROWN FROM STREET CAR

MR. H. A. UHLES CONFINED AT
HOME ON SOUTH FOURTH
AS RESULT.

Mayor Yeiser is Laying Up Wrestling
With Some Painful Boils—Mrs.
Geo. Kolb Doing Finely.

Mr. H. A. Uhles, the leatherworker, is confined at his home, 825 South Fourth street with severe and painful injuries received last evening while alighting from a street car at Fourth and Clark. He claims the motorman would not stop the car, and in getting off he was thrown to the ground with great force. Dr. Washburn attended him and found the bruises of an aggravated nature.

Mayor is Confined.

Mayor Yeiser is laid up at his home on North Fourth with some very large and excruciatingly painful boils which are causing him no little trouble. He expects to be able to get out by tonight.

Will Be Out Shortly.

Mrs. George Kolb is slowly convalescing at her home on Fifth and Clark street, and on arrival of pretty weather, will be able to come out of her residence where she has been confined for six weeks as result of being shot through the chest by her husband, the druggist, who one night mistook her for a burglar and fired. Her many friends are glad to learn of her ultimate recovery.

FOR THE BEST COAL ON THE MARKET
PHONE 254
GENUINE TRADEWATER COAL
REAL PITTSBURG

West Kentucky Coal Co.
INCORPORATED
Office and Elevator 2nd & Ohio

People Say

OUR PERFUMES ARE BEST

Just sample any other perfume in town and then procure the same odor from us. You'll say there is a great difference. "THERE'S A REASON." We know how to buy perfumes. We know how to store perfumes. We know how to show you perfumes. Our knowledge of these requisites is what enables us to give you perfumes that have not deteriorated since coming into our possession.

J. H. Oehlschlaeger
DRUG GIST
53TH AND BROADWAY

WE USE The KING OF ALL BOSOM IRONERS

WHY?

- First. Because it irons smoothly, not rough.
 - Second. The button holes, or stud holes match.
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PADUCAH, KENTUCKY

MARK TWAIN ON SAVING LIN- COLN'S BIRTHPLACE

There is natural human instinct that is gratified by the sight of anything, hallowed by association with a great man or with great deeds. So people make pilgrimages to the towns whose streets were once trodden by Shakespeare and Hartford guarded her Charter Oak for centuries because it had once had a hole in it that helped to save the liberties of a colony. But in most cases the connection between the great man or the great event and the relic we revere is accidental. Shakespeare might have lived in any other town as well as in Stratford, and Connecticut's charter might have been hidden in a woodchuck hole as well as in the Charter Oak. But it was no accident that played Lincoln on a Kentucky farm, half-way between the lakes and the gulf. The association there had substance in it. Lincoln belonged just where he was put. If the union was to be saved, it had to be a man of such an origin that should save it. No wintry New England Brahmin could have done it, or any torrid cotton planter, regarding the distant Yankee as a species of obnoxious foreigner. It needed a man of the border, where civil war meant the grapple of brother with brother and a disunion a raw and gaping wound. It needed one who knew slavery not from books only, but as a living thing, knew the good that was mixed with its evil and knew the evil not merely as it affected the negroes, but in its hardly less baleful influence upon the poor whites. It needed one who knew how human all the parties to the quarrel were, how much alike they were at bottom, how much they all reflected in himself, and felt their dissensions like the tearing apart of his own soul. When the war came Georgia sent an army in gray and Massachusetts an army in blue, but Kentucky raised armies for both sides. And this man, sprung from southern poor whites, born on a Yankee farm and transplanted to an Illinois village, this man, in whose heart knowledge and charity had left no room for malice, was marked by Providence as the one to "bind up the nation's wounds." His birthplace is worth saving.

The above article by the great American author and humorist refers to the movement on foot to make of the Lincoln Birthplace Farm a national park of patriotism. Considering the preservation of Mount Vernon, the Washington monument, the classic tomb of Grant, and the score of other memorials to lesser heroes of our republic, it is really a remarkable instance of national neglect that more than forty years should have passed without a fitting tribute to the memory of Lincoln, who bore the heaviest burden ever carried by an American president and fell in harness, a victim of assassination. There is no knowing when any action would have been taken had it not been that the Lincoln Birthplace Farm was put up at auction in August, 1905, that the proceeds might be used to pay the back taxes. All but one of the bidders represented some business concern, anxious to get control of the property for advertising purposes; but this one bidder saved the farm, and averted what would have been a national disgrace. He represented a private citizen, who believed the historic ground should be the property of the American people, and, having acquired the place, he turned it over to an association of public-spirited men, who quickly organized and determined to develop it into a Lincoln National park that should stand forever as a shrine of patriotism and peace, a fitting memorial to the great citizen who was born there.

The farm is ideal for such a purpose. Consisting of one hundred and ten acres in the rolling blue grass region of Larue county, Kentucky, it is crossed by a picturesque stream, has many shady groves and possesses the famous rock spring near which it is proposed that the Lincoln statue shall be erected. But a short distance away along the turnpike, stands the old mill where Lincoln used to go with his father, the boy seated astride a sack of corn on the broad back of the old mare. When the park is developed it is said that the Louisville & Nashville railroad will establish a branch terminal near the entrance.

The plan of the Lincoln Farm association is very simple, and seems to have been inspired by a profound belief in the individual patriotism of American men and women. Instead of appealing to a wealthy few to carry out the work, the association has given its cause to the whole people, asking "every man, woman and child in whose heart is the love of country and a reverence for the memory of Lincoln" to become a member. Each member is called upon to contribute whatever amount he or she wishes, provided it is not less than twenty-five cents or more than twenty-five dollars, and to every member is issued a large, handsomely engraved certificate of membership, bearing the seal of the association, with the autographs of the officers and trustees. The name of the member is then entered in the permanent catalog, which is to be kept forever in a place of honor in the historical building to be erected at the park. Thus the funds are being raised by popular membership subscriptions, and already the

names are coming in by hundreds from every state in the union, more than fifteen thousand having joined before November 1. The labor unions, fraternal orders, historical societies, women's clubs and organizations of all sorts have pledged themselves to spread the work during the winter, and seventy-five per cent of the daily newspapers, recognizing the broadly democratic spirit and typical Americanism of the movement, have promised to give the tremendous weight of publicity to it.

The officers and board of trustees of the Lincoln Farm association, which has its offices at 74 Broadway, New York city, are as follows: Joseph W. Folk, president, governor of Missouri; Joseph H. Choate, ex-ambassador to England; Henry Watterson, editor of Louisville Courier-Journal; Cardinal Gibbons, archbishop of Baltimore; Edward M. Shepard, lawyer and author; August Belmont, director of Louisville and Nashville railroad; Horace Porter, ex-ambassador to France; William Travers Jerome, district attorney of New York county; Jenkins Lloyd Jones, director Lincoln Centre, Chicago; Charles A. Towne, congressman from New York; William H. Taft, secretary of war; Lyman J. Gage, ex-secretary of treasury; Norman Hapgood, of "Collier's"; Ida M. Tarbell, biographer of Lincoln; Samuel L. Clemens ("Mark Twain"); Albert Shaw, editor of "Review of Reviews"; Thomas Hastings, architect; Robert J. Collier, of "Collier's"; Clarence Mackay, treasurer, president Postal Telegraph and Cable company; Richard Lloyd Jones, secretary.

A Sketch of the Arctic. (Written for the Register.)

The steamer Raleigh, bound on a voyage of discovery to the frozen north, was scheduled to sail from port that day. The wives and sweethearts of the departing sailors stood on the pier for a farewell to their loved ones which might be their last on earth, for the north keeps jealously its secrets, and has at its ice-barred gates the sentinel of the eternal snows.

In spite of all known and unknown difficulties, the spirits of the sailors were jubilant that beautiful morning. The sun was shining and the birds were singing as if to bid them God-speed, the roses of June were carpeting the gardens and swinging their perfumed censers in the sunny air. The ocean lay motionless in the morning sunshine, veiling its treachery with a smile—a smile that gave no token of the corpses deep in its hidden caves or the hollow skulls which strewed its sandy floor or the shrieks of the dying which sounded above the roar of the surges only the night before.

The anchor was hauled aboard, the last farewell glance waited to the receding shores and the voyage was fairly begun. Day after day did the vessel drive on, urged by the tireless propeller. The great icebergs, large as the ship herself, threatened them with destruction. The sun had long since departed for more favored climes, but the full glory of the northern lights burned in a sky full of the strange brilliancy of the northern stars.

All nature seemed to be in a devotional mood and holding services in a cathedral carpeted with the ermine of the eternal snows, lighted by the blaze of the Aurora, and whose only music was the low, plaintive sobbing of the north wind wailing a requiem over the victims that have been claimed as a sacrifice by the frozen north.

The ship was having a prosperous voyage. The ice had not yet begun to hinder her progress, although great icebergs loomed out of the semi-darkness of the polar sea. Strange white birds with noiseless flight followed close in her wake, and gigantic bears prowled near on the ice, their white coats seeming to take color from the universal frost-wreaths of that desolate land.

Nature seemed to be locked in the last long sleep wrapped in the shroud of the perpetual snows with the corpse candle of the north star alight by the bier. Day after day the ship forced her way through the impending ice. Day after day the sailors counted the hours to elapse before they should reach the sea of open water, which they believed surrounded the pole itself, and hope drew beautiful pictures of return to home and loved ones crowned with the glory of a discovery which the world has been seeking for centuries and seeking in vain; but it was not to be, and the sailors began to speak in awed whispers of a presence among them. Unwelcomed, unseen, she trailed her somber garments of black in their midst and whenever the specter walked, death followed.

The captain saw his faithful sailors falling like ripe wheat before the sickle of the pestilence. Hope fled, courage departed and as the victims of the destroyer became more frequent a wild panic seized the survivors. The ship was turned to the south and all was concentrated in one supreme effort to escape, but the angel of the pestilence followed the ship in her flight, and no day passed but the solemn tones of the chaplain rose on the still air as one more victim of the destroyer was given into

CAPTIVATED CALVES.

Kentucky Woman Answers
Marie Corelli's Attack on
Woman Suffrage.

Among the many comments called out from American women by Marie Corelli's recent diatribe against woman's ballot, there has been none brighter than that of the Kentucky authoress, Mrs. Lida Calvert Obenchain, better known by her pen name of Ella Calvert Hall. After quoting Miss Corelli's declaration that if a woman has "the mystic power to enthrall and subjugate man," she does not need the ballot, and her assertion that she herself now controls fifty men's votes, Mrs. Obenchain says:

"We are all familiar with the picture of the hen-pecked husband whose wife wants to vote, but will not some cartoonist show us these fifty hypnotized Englishmen meekly marching to the polls to execute the will of a woman who does not want to vote? When Sir Roger de Coverley found himself 'enthralled' and 'subjugated' by that widow with 'the finest hand in the county,' he still retained enough common sense to realize his condition, and aptly described himself as a 'captivated calf.'"

"A woman has a right to influence a man's political views by appealing to his reason, but to enthrall and subjugate a man by appealing to his senses, and to send him thus befuddled to the polls is to make of him a 'captivated calf.'"

"Think of Miss Corelli and her 'captivated calves,' and then think of a husband and wife in Colorado walking to the polls side by side, one voting the democratic ticket, the other the republican, and each respecting the other's right. Wouldn't you rather be the Colorado man than the captivated, subjugated English calf?"

"As a matter of fact, however, we think Miss Corelli is drawing on her imagination when she says there are fifty men whose votes she can direct. Woman-like she overestimates her 'mystic power to enthrall and subjugate' men."

"Kentucky women understand the art of enthralling men, but I never knew one who could make a democrat vote the republican ticket or vice-versa."

"Some years ago there was a very exciting election in Kentucky. One of the candidates was bitterly opposed by many women. One of these was lamenting to a friend that she could not get her husband to promise not to vote for the objectionable candidate."

"Lock up all his clothes on election day, so that he can't go to the polls," suggested the friend.

"Lock up his clothes!" was the reply. "Why he would go to the polls naked!"

"This man probably voted wrong, but at any rate he was not a 'captivated calf.'"

"The franchise is not given to a man in order that he may express the political views of his wife, his sister, or his maiden aunt. It is conferred on him that he may express his own views; and, as this is a republic, a government of the people, by the people, for the people, and as women are people, the wife, the sister and the maiden aunt should have the right to express their views without the preliminary performance of subjugating some weak man."

"Miss Corelli, an anti-suffragist, argues for a woman's right to express her opinions through a man who gives up his own opinions in order to express the woman's. I, a suffragist, argue for a man's right to express his own opinions unsubjugated and unenthralled by any woman. Curious? Not at all. A woman who respects her own rights will always respect a man's rights, and a woman who boasts that she can direct fifty men's votes in any way she chooses, would be likely to make her husband wash the dishes and tend the baby while she wrote a 'Romance of Two Worlds.'"

Some men find it necessary to revise their list of friends daily.

the keeping of the restless ocean. It was a race with death. There could be but one result and one day in the magical twilight of the north the captain stood over the death-bed of his last sailor. The chaplain had died twenty-four hours before and the captain after reading the burial services over the dead, committed it to the same grave which had received his comrades and stood on the quarter-deck alone. The wind rattling among the frozen sails seemed to him ghostly fingers furling her canvas, and the crushing of the ice against her bows seemed the rattling of the anchor as it dropped in the well loved bay at home. The pestilence passed by and touched him gently and its touch was death, but the peasants of Northern Russia tell a strange story of a ship sheathed in ice with one sailor on her slippery deck, which sometimes in the twilight flies past the seacoast towns and the pious Russian sailors make the sign of the cross and pray for deliverance from the perils of the Arctic.

MAY ELLIS.

Feb. 5, 1907.

A man never appreciates good food so much as when he is having a run of bad—Chicago News.

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The chronic borrower discovers that it is possible for a man to be so close you can't touch him.

Great actors must be born and not made; but you can't convince the press agent of this.

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The artistic structure of soap that the storekeeper was building only looked a few dozen cakes of completion, but that necessitated the opening of a new box, and the architect, after a lingering look of pride on his work, went to the back room after the cold chisel. At that moment Bud Jones entered the store and, with a sidelong glance and grin at Washington Hancock, pulled out the key cake of the arch and fled, whooping with delight at the ruck that strewed the counter and the floor.

"It's too gorgeous, Bud," said Hancock, consolingly, to the storekeeper. "I don't reckon he knew that you'd been all mornin' fixin' it up. He jest allowed he'd have a little sport with you. There ain't no real harm in Bud an' cassin' never done no good to nobody, n'ow."

"If he don't come to be hung I miss my guess," said the storekeeper, wrathfully.

"You don't know," said Hancock. "He might make a good reformer. He's give you a chance to make a right smart better defunct than you had afore. If he hadn't been askin' of you he might have told you how to build it up again. No sir-ee, you can't never tell what a boy is goin' to do for him. Jever hear of Gosport 'Scrubberly'?"

"No, nor I don't want to," replied the storekeeper as he began to pick up the scattered soap.

"You don't know until you do hear about him," said Hancock, equably. "You prob'ly think he's a new brand of prunes, but he ain't. He's a praiseworthy citizen, an' I remember the time when it was the general opinion that he'd never amount to a hill of beans. Bud Jones is worth a ten-acre lot full of boys like Gos 'Scrubberly' water be, an' Gos owns a right smart o' real estate in San Francisco an' draws a salary that 'ud make your mouth water. Uster be runnin' around barefoot right in this village."

"It's the smart ones what gets out of it," remarked the storekeeper.

"Gos wasn't smart," said Hancock. "He was about as ornery an' triflin' a boy as ever gladdened a fond mother's heart. He wasn't enough of an idiot to put in the state asylum, but he didn't lack much of it. He was as homely as a mud fence an' as lazy as—as Marve Parsons, there. His mother jest kep' him out of school an' didn't do a single livin' thing but feed him up an' make over him—specially feed him up. He was hog fat. Didn't do nothin' but eat an' sleep. Nobody blamed him, either, for Mis' 'Scrubberly' was a little the best cook that ever drew the breath o' life in Missouri."

"She was a widdier woman an' Gosport was all the young one she had. 'Scrubberly' left her a good farm an' she sold it an' bought mortgages an' lived in town. She took a notion that Gos was delikit an' wasn't likely to live long an' she hardly let him out of her sight."

"Well, as I was sayin', Mis' 'Scrubberly' was a No. 1 cook. She could make waffles that 'ud jest melt in your mouth, an' make pies that if you wunst tasted 'em you'd never feel right satisfied with pie ever after, an' she'd take herbs an' flavorin's an' seasonin's an' do things to chickens an' turkeys an' butcher's meat that you'd never dream could be done to 'em. She made a little garden out back of the house an' raised all manner of garden truck an' she was all the time lookin' around in the stores for suthin' good or studyin' up receipts in the paper for suthin' new that she reckoned might tempt Gosport's delikit appetite."

"An' sure enough, his appetite did git to be delikit. His vittles had to be about jest so for him to eat 'em at all. He'd pick at this an' dab at that an' there was too much flavorin' in 'tother an' too little in suthin' else. You never seen nothin' like it. An' all the time folks was sayin' what would become o' Gosport when he grew up, him never doin' a lick of gettin' any sense or gumption. They sn'y got to talkin' to the widdier about it, an' they did get her sorter skeered, so she pinched an' skimmed herself to lay up a little money for Gos. But she didn't skimp him none. She cooked an' put up preserves an' sasses more'n ever, an' worked harder'n ever in the garden."

"Fin'y when Gos was about 20 years old she giv' up an' died."

"What did the boy do then?" asked the storekeeper.

"Looked around for a place to board," said Hancock. "She'd left her closet on to \$10,000, an' he tried to buy suthin' to eat with it. But there wasn't nothin' in town fit, so he took a steamer one day an' went down the river. We all 'lowed he'd be back in a year broke an' ready for plain hog an' hominy, but he wasn't."

"Speculated with the \$10,000?" queried Parsons.

"No," replied Hancock. "He spent it all an' then got a good job. Went down to San Francisco. He'd left his closet on to \$10,000, an' he tried to buy suthin' to eat with it. But there wasn't nothin' in town fit, so he took a steamer one day an' went down the river. We all 'lowed he'd be back in a year broke an' ready for plain hog an' hominy, but he wasn't."

HIS THEORY TESTED. FALL OF A VETERAN.

"Did you take in the temp'rance lecture over to Wanchope Branch?" asked the storekeeper of Marvin Parsons. "They tell me it was a powerful fine lecture an' done a right smart o' good."

"It didn't do me no good," replied Marvin. "I've been too busy huskin' out my corn to take in temp'rance lectures."

"I was there," volunteered Washington Hancock, pausing in the scraping of a carrot which he had taken from a convenient basket. "It was a powerful fine lecture, as Rufe says, but it was discouragin' to a man 'thout helpin' him any. Reason don't feaze a feller if liquor gets holt on him. If it did the rummellers would have had to close up long ago. You've got to reform a feller in one of two ways—religion or main stren'th an' aw'kwardness. That was Dominie Walker's theory an' he had a right smart o' success. Member the domine? He was the goldardest two-fisted, rawboned six-foot-two of grit an' ginger an' hoss sense I ever seen wrapped up in black broadcloth."

"Well, one evenin' he was down to Tarkio tradin' an' he seen Mose Brunsmit reposin' in the alley back o' Grip-pen's s'loon, with the rain drippin' down on him from the eaves of the woodshed. Mose was jest about the crariest mis'able low-down no-account drunken loafer that ever stepped."

"Well, the domine stood there in the rain lookin' at him a while an' sn'y he says: 'There's a man somewhere in that lump. Religion may bring it out, an' main stren'th an' aw'kwardness may do it. S'lyer simlilubs kewanter—that's Greek for one nail drives out another.'"

"He had a little spring wagon he'd drove to town in an' he backs the wagon up in the alley an' heaves Mose in an' drives off with him. When Mose woke up he found himself lyin' on a heap o' straw in the domine's barn an' he was some s'prised. After a while he got up an' tried to open the door to peek out. He didn't want to go no more'n peek out because he wasn't dressed for company. All the costume he had was a horse blanket that was lyin' on the grain chest. Well, the door was locked. He began to holler, but nobody come. Then he pounded on the door with the handle of a hay fork an' suddenly the door opened an' the domine walked in."

"He didn't take no notice o' Mose—just barred the door inside and begun to shake down hay for his o'foss. "Where's my clo'es, an' what d'ys mean by lockin' me up in your cornared ol' barn?" says Mose.

"Dominie Walker never said a word an' Mose started for the door. He hadn't no more'n began to unbark it when the domine caught him by the neck an' threw him down on the straw. He started up fightin' mad an' the domine jest knocked him down again. Didn't say nothin' only jest landed him on the jaw an' down he went. Then Mose begun to cry an' beg to be let out. The domine didn't say nothin'—just finished feedin' his hoss an' went out. After a while Mose got crazy thirsty, an' yelled for water an' pounded the door. Back comes the domine with a jug an' a bowl of oatmeal an' puts 'em down on the grain chest an' goes out. Mose took a long swig at the jug an' then stopped an' tasted."

"Blame me if it ain't half whisky!" he says.

"It must have been clost to noon, as he felt sorter holler. He took a spoonful of the oatmeal, tasted it, an' then went to work an' cleaned out the bowl. 'First time I ever et oatmeal an' whisky,' he says, smilin' happily. 'I've struck it rich.'"

"He rolled up in the blanket an' went to sleep again. 'Bout supper time in comes the domine with a plate o' bread an' meat, barred the door, 'tended to his hoss an' went out 'thout sayin' a word, leavin' the grub behind. After a while Mose got up an' sampled it an' blame if both the bread an' meat wasn't strong o' whisky."

"Well, that's the way it went right along. Never a word was said to him, an' everything he ate or drank was full of whisky. He got mad when the domine wouldn't speak to him an' fought, but all he got by that was a 'hekin'. The whisky flavor tasted good to him for a time, but pretty soon he got sort o' tired of it. Then he got plum sick of it an' sn'y the smell of it turned his stumuck an' he began to stop eatin' altogether. Then the domine gave him plain food for a while an' then the first thing he knew he'd be gettin' whisky again."

"For heaven's sake, domine," says Mose for the hundredth time, 'quit givin' me that blame liquor. I'm clear turned agin it. An' treat me like a man an' not like a dog. Say suthin' I don't care what it is, but say suthin'!"

"The domine didn't answer him then, but the next mornin' he came in with a shirt an' hat an' shoes an' overalls. 'Put them on, Mose,' he says, 'an' then you can come out with me an' help me hill-up the corn. But don't try to get away and don't hold no converse with nobody, for as sure as you do you go back on whisky die an' I'll break every bone in your body.'"

"Mose went out an' hilled corn along with the domine. Then they put up hay together, an' hoed potatoes an' dug cellar an' worked along all through that summer."

"Along in the fall the domine discharged him, cured."

"An' then he turned around an' sued the domine for five months' wages, an' the boys got together and gave him a ride on a nice three-cornered fence. He never went to drinkin' again though."

BY G. H. NORTHCOTE.

He was known as "Thoughtful Tomkins" among his acquaintances; his intimates called him "T. T." Thus does friendship assist to longevity. And because the sobriquet were not inappropriate, he felt embarrassingly out of place at the suburban hall, where he first met her. She seemed most bewilderingly beautiful to the tall, shy youth, as he leaned against a pillar, his moist hands clasped behind him. That night Cupid was in form; no second shaft was needed.

After weeks of fruitless searching he met her again. With a patience worthy of the best of causes he waited to find her unaided. But he only knew her as the most beautiful girl in London; so his quest was a trifle difficult. At length, with many blushes, he turned to the friend who had first introduced them and promptly secured a clew.

"Oh, she's in a tea shop somewhere in the city!"

Then he began a course of teas and lunches extending over a wide area. Faint, yet pursuing, he sat down on a spring evening at one of the familiar species of marble-topped tables, and from behind him there approached the white-capped vestal who served that particular altar.

"Good evening, Mr. Tomkins! What may I get you?"

Yes, it was she; and he could only gasp and stammer.

"Oh, Miss Bell! How delighted I am to see you again! I've been wondering if I ever should. In fact, I've been looking for you everywhere!"

"Have you, really? How nice!"

"Yes, that's just how I feel! Good heavens, I think you look better in black than anything!"

"Don't be silly! Shall I get you some tea?"

"Tea? Oh, yes! I hadn't thought of that. Of course, tea and toast."

This began an evolution in intimacy that was both swift and interesting to the onlookers, and of deep importance to at least one of those concerned. Every evening he came and each time stayed longer. But always and only to tea.

"Why don't you come to lunch?" she asked him one day.

"Oh, I can't very well!"

"But it isn't far from your office?"

"Oh, no; quite near! About five minutes' walk."

"I suppose you like somewhere else better. Tiger's is only good enough for tea?"

"Really, no! It's not that at all!"

"I suppose you do have lunch?"

"Oh, regularly!"

"Well, come here. We have very nice joints and things, and this table isn't always full. That is, of course, if you care for me to wait upon you!"

Poor Tomkins! That look and a piece of muffin nearly finished him. He had to clasp her hand before he could reply.

"Winnie, you know it's not that."

"Well, why don't you come?"

And her smile defied him to give a sensible reason.

"Look here," he answered, "you come off early to-morrow night, don't you?"

"Yes."

"Meet me at the corner of Chancery lane and let us go for a walk together? Do, Winnie," he continued in a whisper, "then I'll tell you why I don't come to lunch."

She had never been to Hampstead Heath before, and it had been specially arranged for her to get a good impression of it that evening. Who would dream she was a waitress, thought Tomkins as he stepped proudly along at her side, trembling every time their elbows touched? She seemed to his imagination a goddess in modern garb, escaped from the fragrant wood that loomed before them in the spring twilight.

"I promised to tell you—"

"Yes?"

"To tell you—about—why, I mean, I don't come to lunch!"

"Don't if you had rather not, you know. It doesn't matter in the least."

"But I want to. Shall we sit down?"

The kindly shadows veiled their resting place and only the spring breeze heard.

"I've always been a queer fellow, I believe," he began, "serious and shy; what some chaps call 'goody-goody.' I'm not really, you know. I'm very fond of sport and do a lot of cycling."

"I love cycling!" she interpolated.

"I want what they call a fellow with no-tions. I suppose it's because I read a good deal. And I believe we don't feed properly."

"What do you mean?"

"That is—I mean—we ought to eat more fruit and nuts and that sort of thing. In fact, I'm a vegetarian, and—"

But her silvery laugh cut short his explanation.

"Oh, Jack, you silly boy! Is that all? What rubbish! But I am glad I was afraid—"

"What? What were you afraid of, Winnie?"

"I was afraid—it was some one else."

"Oh, Winnie! Some one else? Never!"

His arm stole round her waist and drew her toward him. Their hands were tightly clasped. And—yes, her lips were perfect.

Next day she triumphantly placed before him a full man's portion of "coast beef and Yorkshire." The cherished theory was exploded. Adam had succumbed.—London Opinion.

Profitable Mistake. She—Some people profit by the mistakes of others.

He—Yes; like the minister who got a fee for marrying us.—Chicago Journal.

A GHETTO STORY.

BY MARY RIENENSTOCK.

We trudged our way through the narrow Ghetto streets on the afternoon of a sultry day until we reached our Cheder, which was a dingy apartment in a tenement house. We were very restless and boisterous, but our Rabbi Joseph did not check our noise as he generally did. His thoughts seemed too far away. I looked at him closely, for his preoccupied air always made me wonder what his past life had been.

He was about 60 years of age. Poverty must have been his constant companion, because furrows of care were on his broad wrinkled forehead. His eyes peered out of their sockets as if they implored pity, and were now and then raised in prayer to the Heavenly Father. On the side of his ears hung two earlocks, according to oriental fashion. His beard was long and hoary. His shoulders were so bent and curved the he seemed to have borne the yoke and persecution of his race for centuries. A large Hebrew book lay open before him, as if the very leaves spoke to him and revealed the powers and splendors of the Almighty. Although he was poor, we boys always revered him for his age and ancient learning.

Then we seated ourselves upon a large wooden bench, which creaked under us. Moses, who sat next to me, pricked my feet with a pin under the table. This made me howl, and I vowed that when we were dismissed I would repay him with interest.

"Shal," said Rabbi, in his deep, governing voice, "if you promise to be good I will tell you a story afterward."

This made us quiet soon enough, for we always delighted in the stories of our past glories. Yet I must say that perhaps we thought more of the coming story than of our prayer. Then, in the Hebrew sing-song, we began to recite a psalm with real vigor. Our heads shook, our feet swung, and, to complete the noise, the bench creaked terribly. When we had finished Rabbi Joseph began as follows:

"You know it is sometimes a relief to tell all that lies upon one's heart. He cleared his voice and gathered courage."

"I had wealthy parents and received a good education. My youth passed away happily, for I knew no cares. When I was 22 years old I married Esther, a good and beautiful maiden. She was the daughter of Rabbi Ben Era. As pure as a lily was her soul. Oh, Father, keep it within thy care! Here he lifted up his hands and his voice was full of passion, while two tears ran down his cheeks and lost themselves within the ringlets of his beard."

We boys put our arms upon one another's shoulders and seemed to nestle closer to the speaker.

"Not long," he concluded, "was my home to be the source of comfort for the poor and homeless, for the czar issued an edict expelling the Hebrews of the villages. I had to go where all my brethren went, into the gloomy ghettos of a few large, overcrowded cities. At Vilna I suffered the woes of my people. I gave myself up to teaching by day and I studied by night."

"One evening when I was at my studies in my humble dwelling I felt comforted that the Russians could not, at least, take my Esther from me. Then, with a tremendous crash, the doors were suddenly thrown open, and two drunken officers entered. They thrust my wife away, and, seizing me by the collar, they dragged me into the cold, snowy streets. I heard the screams and shrieks of Esther. Oh! I can hear them yet. They echo dry and hollow within my heart."

"I was placed upon a wagon, on which I found many of my miserable brethren. We afterward found out that the army wanted soldiers, and this is how it got them. After a few days' journey we arrived at a village inhabited by peasants. Each man was given to a peasant who did with him as he liked."

"I had to work from daybreak until night, and my food was coarse brown bread. I slept in the stable among the foul straw in the winter, and in the attic in the summer. If I did not please my master I could be flogged to death. Who cared? My place would soon be filled. Thus I passed some time, for this was a sort of preparation to enter the army."

"At last I succeeded in escaping, and I fled to this free country. Oh, you who are yet young, take pride in this land of freedom. If she does not require you to die for her, then live for her and make her glorious!"

The sun was already declining and silence reigned in the room.

"And your wife, your wife!" we reminded him. For answer he handed us a newspaper. This is what we read:

"Esther, the daughter of Rabbi Ben Era, died at Vilna. All feel her loss, for she was like a grandmother to the whole community. She had lived a life of unselfishness and self-sacrifice. She was an angel of the sick and the poor. May her soul rest in peace."

"And there remains one thing for me now," said Rabbi Joseph. "I too, want to rest in peace. If I could but tread upon the land of my forefathers I should be satisfied. Judah, oh, Judah! how long are thou to roam?"

Then his head sank lower and lower, as if bowed down by grief and suffering. The shadows of darkness crept into the room, and our Rabbi seemed unconscious of us. We quietly arose and walked out of the dark room, leaving our Rabbi with head still bent.

I forgave Moses his pranks, and as we walked along we sang the "Hatikvah." When we reached our homes the street lamps were already kindled and a cool breeze was blowing.—N. Y. Tribune.

FINISH OF THE SUBURBAN SALOON

SEGREGATION BILL WILL LIKELY PUT MANY OUT OF BUSINESS.

Average Proprietor Can't Afford Up-Town Place—No Rush as Yet on Real Estate Agents.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 6.—With a segregation bill staring them in the face, to take effect in about five months, it would seem that the liquor sellers in the districts to be affected by the measure would be flocking to the central portions of the city looking for locations in order to get in on the ground floor of the new situation. Such, however, has not been the case, so the real estate dealers of the city state.

While the inquiry among the suburban saloon keepers for central locations has been noticed by some of the agents, at the same time it could not be said to be at all noticeable. The principal reason assigned for this absence of any rush is this:

The average suburban saloon keeper is not able to secure an up-town site. Many of the outlying saloons are attached to groceries and most of them are in buildings that do not bring high rent. Up-town, however, in the segregated area, between Broadway, the river, Johnston and Twelfth avenues, the rents are many times higher than those paid in the suburban sections. Again, the small dealers who are principally without capital would not be able to fix up an up-town place according to the regulation methods of embellishment employed in hardwood work, mirrors, etc.

It is said that most of the saloons in the area out of the segregated district will simply go out of commission. The operation of the segregation bill will work accordingly along the lines of the survival of the fittest, if such a term might be employed when referring to a saloon.

GIGANTIC LAND FRAUDS BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

More Than a Score of Prominent People Said to Be Guilty of Big Steal.

San Francisco, Feb. 6.—The Call today says:

"Acting under instructions from President Roosevelt, Thomas B. Neuhausen, an inspector of the interior department, co-operating with State Mineralogist Lewis E. Aubrey, has been investigating land locations in California and has unearthed gigantic frauds which will be made the basis of criminal prosecutions. The investigation, which has been sweeping in its scope, will involve men of wealth, influence and high social standing in California."

"Mr. Neuhausen has forwarded a report to Washington, in which he names fifteen to twenty persons against whom he has positive evidence."

"Frauds have been discovered all the way from Siskayou county to Death Valley. Cases have been reported from Siskayou, Del Norte, Trinity, Tuolumne, Maribosa, El Dorado, Kern, Inyo, San Bernardino and Riverside counties. The most flagrant offenses have occurred in Tuolumne county. In that section homestead entries have been freely made on the table mountain channel. This channel is of lava formation and contains rich deposits of gold. Millions of dollars' worth of the yellow metal have been extracted from this land."

BUFFALO REFUSES TO BATTLE WITH MATADOR

Vaunted Fight at Juarez Proves Fiasco—Spectators Became Frenzied.

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 6.—The widely advertised battle between a man and a buffalo in the Juarez bull ring yesterday afternoon proved a complete fiasco, to the disappointment of 10,000 persons. The Buffalo, instead of charging the bright red cape of the matador "cuco," became frightened at the banner and turned and fled. He absolutely refused to fight the matador or the picadores mounted on horses. The judges acting under the Mexican law, announced, as punishment to the management, that the entire proceeds of the performance would be appropriated to the public charities of Juarez.

This enraged the crowd, who threw sea cushions into the ring and threatened a riot until, on the plea of Manager Felix Robert, the ruling was revoked. The order was changed to that of refunding the money at the rate and the imposition of a fine on the impresario. The gendarmes were called out to prevent the people being crushed in the throngs around the ticket office, and there were many arrests.

The hedgehog, guarded by spikes, rolls itself up for the winter in a hole lined with grass and moss.

Somewhat the average man doesn't feel called upon to worry over the loss of his neighbor's money.

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FINAL ACTION
ON LICENSES

ALDERMANIC DECISION TO
NIGHT SETTLES THE
QUESTION.

It is Understood They do Not Intend
Letting Licenses be Had by
Some Council Favored.

The action of the aldermen this evening during their meeting at the city hall will be the final decision as to what saloon keepers and liquor dealers of the city shall have licenses to do business during 1907. It is understood that the board will not grant licenses for Barney Padgett to open a saloon on one corner of Thirteenth and Clay, Dick Rosenthal to open a new one on the opposite corner, and J. D. Overstreet to open at 900 North Eighth.

Last year Overstreet's license had to be taken away from him by Mayor Yeiser because he sold liquor on the Sabbath to some darkies. The council Monday night after granting a new license to Overstreet said they did so because they understood the police "had it in for Overstreet" because he would not give them free whiskey and that the patrolmen were the ones who last summer sent the negroes to buy liquor in order to get evidence sufficient against Overstreet for his conviction and ultimate revocation of the license.

Chief of Police Collins and Mayor Yeiser take exceptions to this allegation and announce that they will have the police and witnesses before the aldermen tonight to show that the police had nothing whatever to do with the negroes going there.

The respectable residents out about Thirteenth and Clay oppose saloons, and last year got the boards to take the licenses away from the three run there until that time. The residents' protest was disregarded by the council last Monday, but it is understood a heading ear will be given by the aldermen, and those applications of Rosenthal and Padgett rejected.

Every liquor license comes before the aldermen for action tonight, together with much other important business.

BABY'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Lay Asleep While Fire Gradually
Crept Towards It's Cradle.

Yesterday morning about 10 o'clock Mrs. Louis Shafer, of 1010 Tennessee street, rocked her baby to sleep, put some garments on a chair in front of the grate fire to dry, and stepped over to a neighbors for a few moments. Shortly smoke was discovered coming from the house and the department summoned from a block away. It developed the chair had tilted over, letting the garments drop into the grate, where they ignited, and the flame was spreading in the room when discovered and extinguished with the hand chemical engine. The babe was rescued, after nearly choking from the smoke and heat. Mr. Shafer is driver of a delivery wagon.

SUPREME COURT
WILL HEAR CASE.

Involves Constitutionality of Rail-
road Employers' Liability Act.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The supreme court of the United States has granted a motion made by Attorney-General Bonaparte permitting the government to intervene in the case of Damella Howard vs. the Illinois Central Railroad company, and, advancing the hearing of the case, set it for April 8. The case involves the constitutionality of the railroad employers' liability act passed at the last session of congress. It was tried by the United States circuit court for the Western District of Tennessee, which held the first section of the act abolishing the fellow-servant rule to be constitutional.

ALTERATION SALE!

We have 10 days time in which to close out our stock of Clothing and Furnishing Goods. In 10 days we must give floor space to the carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers, painters and plumbers. The contracts have been let to alter our building from top to bottom, and in ten short days from

Saturday, February 9, 1907

The workmen will begin tearing down and rebuilding, transforming the old GRAND LEADER into the new GRAND LEADER. For ten days we will give you the greatest sale of Clothing and Furnishing Goods the Paducah people have ever experienced. Everything in the house will be slaughtered—we prefer to sacrifice the goods at a price—rather than move them. Come prepared to be astonished. No matter how cheap you have seen goods sold, you will have to admit that the prices we have placed on this stock is the cheapest you ever saw. We repeat that it will be the greatest sale ever in Paducah.

IMPORTANT!—This Sale is for 10 days only, beginning Saturday, February 9, 1907, and ending Wednesday, February 20, 1907

<p>10c SOX</p> <p>We will close out good black 10c sox for alteration price.....3c</p> <p>MEN'S SUITS</p> <p>You can now buy a regular \$7.50 suit of clothes for just half price. Alteration price.....\$3.75</p> <p>STOCKINGS</p> <p>We have reduced our children's stockings that regularly sold for 10c to the alteration price.....7c</p> <p>NONE OF THESE GOODS CHARGED</p> <p>UNDERWEAR</p> <p>Cooper's underwear, that always retails for \$1.00 alteration price.....75c</p> <p>MEN'S PANTS</p> <p>\$1.25 pants, now.....69c \$1.50 pants, now.....98c</p> <p>SHIRTS</p> <p>\$1.50 shirts, now.....95c \$1.00 shirts, now.....75c</p> <p>ODD VESTS</p> <p>We have about 90 odd vests, of all sizes, and for this sale have marked them.....29c</p> <p>CORDUROY PANTS</p> <p>\$1.50 pants, now.....\$1.10 \$2.00 pants, now.....\$1.49 \$3.00 pants, now.....\$2.10</p> <p>1-4 OFF ON HATS</p>	<p>CHILDREN'S SUITS</p> <p>These suits we sold in our regular stock for \$1.50. The price is now.....\$1.10</p> <p>HANDKERCHIEFS</p> <p>Turkey red, blue and fancy and plain white handkerchiefs. Alteration price.....3c</p> <p>MEN'S SUITS</p> <p>\$10.00 men's and young men's suits, for the next ten days, we will cut to.....\$5.00</p> <p>FLANNEL SHIRTS</p> <p>\$1.50 wool shirts, now.....\$1.00 \$1.00 wool shirts, now.....78c</p> <p>OVERCOATS</p> <p>Our overcoats for men and boys, that formerly sold for \$15.00, alteration price.....\$7.50</p> <p>KNEE PANTS</p> <p>50c knee pants, now.....29c 25c knee pants, now.....11c</p> <p>OVERCOATS</p> <p>Overcoats that we formerly sold for \$12.50 you can now buy for.....\$6.25</p> <p>WAY'S MUFFLERS</p> <p>25c mufflers, now.....11c 50c mufflers, now.....22c</p> <p>JERSEY GLOVES</p> <p>These are our regular 25c gloves. We have made one lot of them. Alteration price.....9c</p> <p>WORK SHIRTS</p> <p>We have one lot of good, heavy work shirts, which we will close at.....29c</p> <p>1-4 OFF ON SHIRTS</p>	<p>MEN'S SUSPENDERS</p> <p>From our regular stock we have taken 25c suspenders and marked them.....13c</p> <p>CHILDREN'S SWEATERS</p> <p>All wool child's sweaters, to close them out at once, we have placed them on sale at.....19c</p> <p>UNDERWEAR</p> <p>Our regular 50c underwear we have cut, and in this sale will sell per garment for.....38c</p> <p>MEN'S SUITS</p> <p>Our regular \$12.50 suits, for this sale, we have reduced just one half \$6.25</p> <p>CHILDREN'S SUITS</p> <p>All of our regular \$2.00 and \$2.50 children's suits are now marked down to.....\$1.49</p> <p>BOYS' UNDERWEAR</p> <p>Our regular 25c a garment boys' underwear will be sold in this sale for.....11c</p> <p>OVERALLS</p> <p>Regular \$1.00 overalls, now.....73c Regular 50c overalls, now.....35c</p> <p>WOOL SOCKS</p> <p>We have placed all of our wool sox in this sale and they are marked 19c</p> <p>WOOL UNDERWEAR</p> <p>\$1.00 garments cut to.....75c \$1.50 garments cut to.....\$1.00</p> <p>TOQUES</p> <p>Children's toques that we formerly sold for 25c, will go in the Alteration sale for.....19c</p> <p>1-4 OFF ON PANTS</p>	<p>SHIRTS</p> <p>These shirts are from our regular stock of 50c shirts, all sizes. Alteration price.....35c</p> <p>OVERCOATS</p> <p>Your choice of any of our \$10.00 overcoats in this sale for Alteration price.....\$5.00</p> <p>SWEATERS</p> <p>We have made one lot of all of our all-wool sweaters and in this sale will run them for.....59c</p> <p>THESE PRICES ARE FOR CASH ONLY</p> <p>SUITS</p> <p>Our suits for men and young men, which we formerly sold at \$15.00, are now marked.....\$7.50</p> <p>GLOVES</p> <p>\$1.00 work gloves, now.....73c 50c work gloves, now.....35c</p> <p>CAPS</p> <p>50c caps, now.....35c \$1.00 caps, now.....75c</p> <p>UNDERWEAR</p> <p>Our blue ribbed underwear, that we sold for 25c a garment, is now 11c</p> <p>PANTS</p> <p>\$3.00 pants are now.....\$2.24 \$5.00 Pants are now.....\$3.49</p> <p>1-4 OFF ON GLOVES</p>
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323
BROADWAY

DESBERGER'S
GRAND LEADER
FURNISHERS and CLOTHIERS

PADUCAH
KY.

EXPLOSION OF
A LOCOMOTIVE.

Four Men Killed in Wreck Near
Lexington, Ky.—Whiskey
Kills Child.

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 6.—Four men were killed in a wreck at Colby Station on the Chesapeake & Ohio road, near this city, at noon yesterday. The wreck was caused by the explosion of engine 296, which was the second engine on a double-header east bound freight, 76. The dead are George Herp, aged 30, engineer, Lexington; Chas. Runyon, aged 29, fireman, Oliver Hill; Claude Marshall, aged 28, fireman, Lexington; George B. Berryman, brakeman, Mount Savage.

ICE THAWING.

Sport of the Skaters is Cut Short By
the Warm Sun Days.

The skating lovers have been enjoying the past week on the ice has about come to a close, as the warm sun of the past two days has so melted the ice that it makes this indulgence dangerous, the ice being reduced to a thinness not safe to venture out upon. Large crowds have been going out to the park lake and down to the different sloughs and ponds but their amusement is cut short and an absence of the skaters was noticeable yesterday and last evening.

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